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Dutch Boy  
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## THE NORTHCLIFFE INTERVIEW.

### Theory Concerning the Contradiction.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, July 31.

The New York World, explaining the Northcliffe controversy, declares that the New York Times reporter sought an interview with Lord Northcliffe on the Irish situation. Mr. Stead (Editor of the London Times) telephoned the request to Lord Northcliffe, who replied: "You know my mind, Stead; give the gentleman my views and look over his article." After a formal interview the reporter asked amplification of Mr. Stead's views, and Mr. Stead, supposing these would not be published, emphasised his Majesty's earnestness to secure peace in Ireland; then, in order to give the interviewer a background to enable him better to understand the situation, quoted an imaginary conversation as an illustration what the King might have had in mind. It appears that the reporter made the error of believing the words to be an actual quotation.

### Mr. Stead's Version.

New York, August 1.

Mr. Stead, questioned in regard to the alleged interview with the New York Times, said that direct statements were attributed to him which were not made. He pointed out that it was possible that the Irish settlement was directly attributable to the King's speech at Belfast. The King was equally solicitous of all his subjects, and nothing would rejoice him more than to see peace in Ireland. That alone was the sense of his quite informal talk with the representative of the New York Times.

## THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

### No Preliminary Meeting.

New York, July 31.

A telegram from Washington says that correspondents agree that President Harding is determined to adhere to the original plan of the disarmament conference, between all the Powers simultaneously, and will steadfastly reject all proposals for a preliminary conference with certain Powers on Far Eastern or other questions, only indirectly bearing on the reduction of armaments. In order to meet the reported desire of the British Dominion Premiers for an early conference, Mr. Harding is said to be willing to issue formal invitations to meet in October instead of November. There is a growing feeling here that the Conference, to be successful, must be open to the public.

## EFFECT OF SILESIA UPON THE ENTENTE.

### Varying Views.

London, July 31.

The strain to which the Entente has been subjected by the Silesian question is sufficiently indicated by the terms of the British Note to France of July 29 and Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 30th. The latter has had the happiest effect in Paris, where the papers to-day reciprocate its spirit of frankness and conciliation. There is hope that the understanding now reached will be the prelude to still more complete agreement.

The gravest picture of the recent Anglo-French differences is drawn by the Sunday Times and the Observer. The former declares that the whole future of the Entente was jeopardised last week, and accuses the French Foreign Office of mischief-making. The Observer says that it is not merely a question of differences, but of wide divergence, sometimes a direct conflict on fundamental policy, adding that the immediate issue is whether the Supreme Council is to continue or the Entente to be dissolved, in accordance with France's neo-Napoleonic policy aiming at the subjugation of Germany by French and Polish military power. According to the Observer's Paris correspondent, anti-British songs and revues are now a feature of cabaret entertainments.

## COMMONWEALTH STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

### Project for Line to India and Suez.

Melbourne, August 1.

It is reported that the Commonwealth steamers will inaugurate a fast four-weekly service to India and Suez about the end of the year.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### DISARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 30.

The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Secretary Hughes with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires. Britain favours a later date than 11th November. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time on which the other Powers agree but feels that an early date is disadvantageous owing to distance and the time required to prepare and forward data. Diplomatic circles understand that the French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

### IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE.

London, July 30.

The Morning Post says the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial Air Communications yesterday discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached, but probably the Committee will recommend the Empire Conference to utilise existing airships for experimental service within certain limited zones as for example between Britain and Egypt and Britain and South Africa.

As regards the cost of the Imperial airship services the Observer says the facts are that a financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for four-yearly development on condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £20,000.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Hague, July 31.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the Dutch Legation at Bern has sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of the statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice, adding a declaration that the Dutch Government recognises the jurisdiction of that Court as obligatory and in conformity with the statute on a footing of reciprocity for five years and for the settlement of disputes in future in regard to which nothing has been agreed to by the parties with regard to any other manner of reaching a pacific solution.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

London, July 30.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. The various misunderstandings have been dispersed and the Supreme Council will probably meet on 4th August after all. Viscount Hardinge saw M. Briand after the French Cabinet, Council and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

Mr. Lloyd George, unveiling a war memorial at Thame, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of a peace they had achieved at such tremendous cost. There had been differences recently as to the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking by both sides had had excellent results and they were now on the high road to an understanding. It had been arranged for the Allies to meet in a few days when he hoped the vexed question would finally be settled. Britain recognised France's greater sacrifices and gave her a special claim to consideration but respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were apt to deflect her calm judgement. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace and its sole anxiety was lest the Allies, by unwise or harsh use of their power, should strengthen the roots of future conflict. Hence the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown in the scales of peace as it was thrown in the war in 1914.

Paris, July 30.

As a result of the understanding between the British and French Governments instructions have been sent to General Lermont that, pending the meeting of the Supreme Council, close co-operation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

Paris, July 30 (delayed).

After visiting Dieppe city and harbour M. Millerand returned to Paris to-night.

At a conference of Allies' Ambassadors yesterday President Cambon submitted a joint telegram from the French, British and Italian High Commissioners in Upper Silesia stating expressly that the Allies' forces are too weak to effectively maintain order and prevent fresh uprising. Any delay in sending reinforcements could only make the need more instant. The French Government's standpoint insisting upon the immediate dispatch of reinforcements is thus fully substantiated.—Val.

Paris, July 31.

Viscount Hardinge has informed M. Briand that the British Government has readily agreed to M. Briand's proposals. The British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and Italian ambassadors in a joint demand with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate at any moment. Lord Curzon has proposed August 8 as the date of meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council if the French Government so desired. The tone of the British reply was most cordial.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN AMERICA.

London, July 30.

The King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

The New York Times in an editorial note says: "The interview with Mr. Wickham Stead, Editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter who believes his report of the interview to be accurate, but Mr. Stead has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published and Mr. Stead had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reprinted in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given the New York Times nor has the New York Times reported him as giving any statement of purported conversation between King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

Washington, July 30.

A statement has been issued on Lord Northcliffe's authority. He says that for reasons of which he is not aware invitations extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on 28th July were afterwards withdrawn. The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon.

It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the Washington Post, at which Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Mr. Falk and General Pershing were among the guests.

## PACIFIC CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

Washington, July 29.

Referring to the proceedings of the International Communications Conference, Secretary Hughes said it was probable the ex-German cable between Guam and Yap would be allocated to the United States.

Washington, July 30.

It is announced that Mr. Hughes has recommended and President Harding has approved the Government laying a trans-Pacific cable if private enterprise is not willing to undertake the task. Mr. Hughes said the Federal project should however be deferred until it is ascertained whether private companies would lay the cable. He pointed out that there is now only one cable between the United States and the Philippines via Guam. Applications for licences to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies but the plans were for connections to Japan and they were therefore subject to Japanese sanction.

## HOME CRICKET.

London, July 30.

In dull weather, before an attendance of 7,000 at Swansea, on a softish wicket, the Australians commenced their match against South Wales, South Wales batted first and ran up a score of 213, of which Riches and Bates contributed 75 and 79 respectively for the second wicket, the partnership realising 151 which is the highest made against the Australians during their tour. Armstrong took 5 wickets for 61 runs. At the close of the day's play the Australians had scored 60 runs for the loss of one wicket.

## HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

New York, July 31.

The thermometer has recorded 90 degrees daily for the past fortnight. The temperature in the business quarter of the city has caused considerable suffering amongst the poor, and a number of deaths from prostration. The beaches and parks are crowded nightly. Many wealthy business men are living on yachts anchored in the river. The roofs of many apartment houses have temporarily been converted into dormitories.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### ORDER IN IRELAND.

London, July 30.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against Generals Macready and Strickland and other officers who disregarded the order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners who were sentenced to death by military courts. The Master of the Rolls decided that such courts, consisting of an informal local gathering of officers acting summarily, had no warrant under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted court martials.

Counsel for the Military informed the Master of the Rolls at Dublin to-day that he has been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners would be released pending an appeal against the Master's order. The Master therefore granted a stay of execution of the writs of attachment.

According to the Observer, in view of the necessity of counteracting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it would not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America during the next few weeks. The journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

## LONDON'S OPIUM DENS.

London, July 30.

Seven Chinamen were charged at the Thames Police Court with possessing utensils for opium smoking. Six of them were fined five pounds sterling, or one month's imprisonment. The remaining Chinaman, Low Ping-yoo, who is said to be one of the principals in the opium traffic in the Chinese colony and whose wife was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the Billie Carlton case, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 29.

Mr. Meighen, who is proceeding home to-morrow, on being interviewed by Reuter declared that the Conference had reached decisions on those questions concerning the Dominions most. He is returning satisfied with the trend of events generally and the progress made. Although they did not all come with the same views, common objects were sought and common ground had been found. Mr. Meighen laid stress on the importance of not allowing the Disarmament Conference to fail. He declared that he was impressed by the fair disposition of British statesmen to those from the Dominions and also the spirit of unity and equality manifested at all the discussions.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

London, July 30.

A supplementary estimate of £25,000 has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales's visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from Navy votes.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales is unable to stand the strain of a visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

## RUSSIA'S DISTRESS.

Berne, July 30.

As a result of Maxim Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine stricken Russians the International Union of Relief of Children (with headquarters at Geneva) has begun distribution of food and clothing at Moscow and appeals for contributions.

## FAIR TREATMENT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

Washington, July 29.

In order to ensure fair treatment of American merchantmen it is understood the United States Shipping Board's policy will be insistence on other nations giving proper opportunity to American ships if they wish to avoid retaliatory measures.

## INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Boston, July 30.

R. M. Williams beat Shimidzu in the final for the Longwood Challenge Bowl.

Johnston, the present holder, defeated Willings in the challenge round for the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

## INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Travers Island, July 30.

Following the Inter-varsity Athletics contest the Athletic Committee reversed the decision that second places count and declared the result a tie.

## NEXT SUPREME COUNCIL.

Brussels, July 30.

Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council. The Foreign Minister has asked M. Briand to include to famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentences on the agenda.

## TEA GARDENS' STRIKE.

Darjeeling, July 30.

Strikes have broken out at four tea gardens. Forty-two of the strikers have been arrested on a charge of rioting. The authorities attribute the disorders to the activities of non-co-operators.

## PASSPORTS ABOLISHED.

Brussels, July 30.

The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, July 26.

The Tribunal of Commerce has granted to the Industrial Bank of China the procedure of transactional settlement.—Val.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

Washington, July 30.

Lord Northcliffe has departed for New York en route to Montreal and Australia.

## AIRMAN'S DARING FEAT.

Chamonix, July 30.

The airman Durafour has landed his aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

(Continued on page 9.)

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### NORTH AND SOUTH.

Shanghai, July 31.

A China Press correspondent, in an interview with Wu Pei-fu, obtained a statement in which he says he considers it necessary to protect Hupeh. When the present crisis is over the people of Hupeh will have a voice in the selection of Governor. His great aim is to prevent the outbreak of a general conflict between North and South, believing that the unity of the nation is achievable by a National Assembly and not by fighting. Wu asserts his ability to guarantee the peace of the Wu-chang Hankow region.

### FLEMING'S CONTEMPT.

Shanghai, July 31.

Fleming, the American Attorney who was a few days ago sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court, has filed a motion asking for reduction of his sentence.

### SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Shanghai, July 31.

Mr. Hans Barents, civil engineer, advocates the bridging of the Whangpoo River to Pootung and urges the community to retain the services of Doctor Waddell to act jointly with the Harbour Commission which is sitting in October.

### AMERICAN TRADE.

Shanghai, July 31.

Messages from the United States indicate the wrecking of the American Federal Trade Act for China firms.

### SINGAPORE ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Singapore, July 30.

The Bishop of Singapore threatens to apply for an injunction to restrain the Municipality from taking a strip off the Cathedral compound for very necessary road-widening.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Singapore, July 30.

The Government is voting a further twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of European unemployed in the Straits Settlements.

### COST OF LIVING.

Singapore, July 30.

The Municipality has decided to prepare statistics of the cost of living.

### INTERPORT POLO.

### Shanghai Team Coming.

We are informed by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Polo Club that the Shanghai Polo Club has accepted the local challenge to play them for the Keswick Cup.

This match will take place at Hongkong on the first Saturday in October.

### News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The regular monthly meeting of the Marine Engineer's Guild will be held at the Sailor's Home on Wednesday—Page 4.

Some one needs a competent stenographer with knowledge of filing.—Page 4.

Warren & Co. have a general announcement on Page 2.

T. E. Griffith Ltd. notify the public that they have taken over the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Coy. from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—Page 4.

"Blind Husbands" is the feature picture at the Empire to-day.—Page 12.

From to-morrow the World Theatre will have a change of programme, the chief feature being a five-part picture entitled "Thunder-Bolts of Fate"—Page 4.

### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 9½d.

### Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.06 p.m.



## NOTICE.

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THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.  
Important Meeting of Chinese.

**PROTECTIVE SOCIETY TO BE FORMED.**  
The desirability of continuing the ancient Chinese custom of buying servant-girls to be used as domestics and whether there are any defects in the present system prejudicial to the servant-girls, formed the subject of a Chinese mass meeting held at the Tai Ping Theatre on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook convened the meeting in consequence of allegations that Chinese buy servant-girls with a view to selling them to brothels to become prostitutes and sundry accusations of misconduct on the part of owners towards these girls.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak presided and supporting him were the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. S.W. Tse, Chow Shou-sen, and Chow Shu-ki. There was an attendance of two or three hundred Chinese, a proportion of whom represented the various local labour guilds. There were also a number of Chinese ladies present. There were many speakers, the majority of whom advocated the abolition of the *mui-tai* system.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, in the course of a long speech, in which he exhaustively dealt with the whole question, said:

The subject which you have been invited to come here to discuss, is of some importance in that it affects not only the custom of us Chinese, but also our respectability as a race. I urge you to demonstrate fully and with perfect fairness what you have personally seen and heard of in connection with the subject, so that matters can be publicly investigated.

Within the past few months, questions have been asked in the House of Commons in England as to why in a British Colony like Hong Kong the buying and selling of slaves had not yet been forbidden, and why the servant-girls were still allowed to be cruelly treated by their owners.

The Hongkong Government has already replied in detail contradicting these accusations, and the local English newspapers have also obtained and published my views on the subject. Now reports are again being circulated in London among different classes of people to the effect that we Chinese in Hong Kong buy and bring servant-girls up for prostitution, and for the immoral purposes of their masters who, when not pleased with them, resell them; and that frequently the girls are badly treated by their owners who thrash them, or injure them by various cruel means. The original source of these reports requested the Government of England to order the Government of Hong Kong to enact a law to prohibit the buying and keeping of servant-girls, or to impose restrictions on those families who possess servant-girls by compelling them to report and register their possessions, and by appointing officers to inspect periodically the girls.

There might have been a small number of cases in which the owners wantonly ill-treated their servant-girls. In these cases, we should take measures to prevent their recurrence. Even in the case of animals and birds, the Europeans have formed a society to prevent their ill-treatment. I am sure that for the good treatment of servant-girls brought up by themselves, the Chinese will not hesitate to help in forming a society to carry out the object.

The Chairman traced the history of the system in China and proceeded to say:—The Chinese residents in this Colony know that it is against the wishes of the local authorities to buy and sell women and girls and that there is no remedy for swindlers. There have been cases in which the mothers conspired with the go-betweens to sell their daughters and after a time reported to the Authorities as having lost their daughters. Then they went to the families who bought them, and regained the custody of their daughters without paying back a cent, while those families dared not bring their cases into court. Buying is therefore seldom done in Hong Kong unless there can be produced bona fide evidence of good faith. I do not propose to repeat verbatim what I told the reporters of the English papers, for it would take up too much of your time, nor do I wish to use the same arguments I used to them for people have already said that this meeting was called to defend the *mui-tai* system.

I need scarcely say that it was not, for, as you are aware, the system is more or less a part of the question of economics in China. Without improving the economic conditions of that country any at-

tempt at interference will rather tend to than reduce the misery of the power. Also the notice convening the meeting clearly shows that we are here in a sense to answer certain accusations against our good name as well as to investigate dispassionately what is undoubtedly an important question.

It is a matter generally with the systems of slaves and servant-girls I come to deal with the questions before you and those suggested by my honourable colleague Mr. Pollock and by the Editor of the "Daily Press" since the publication of the notice convening this meeting. The questions by Mr. Ho Fook and myself are—

1. Is it a fact that servant-girls are brought up for prostitution?  
2. Are servant-girls kept for the sexual purposes of their masters, who, when tired of them, sell them?  
3. Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?  
4. Can the owners of the servant-girls ill-treat them as they please?  
5. Any other matters relating to the question of servant-girls.

The questions suggested by the Editor of the "Daily Press" are—  
1. What do you mean by (a) domestic services (b) slavery?  
2. Are the *mui-tai* purchased by their owners in the vast majority of cases for philanthropic or for commercial reasons?  
3. If the object of purchasing *mui-tai* is in order to obtain cheap labour, what protection against abuse do these children enjoy?  
4. Are people who profit by this system trustworthy judges of the desirability or otherwise of continuing the system?

Does not the continuance of the present system constitute racial discrimination of which the conveners of the meeting are declared opponents?  
In reference to the question of ill-treatment, it is expected that those who offend in this respect will give evidence at the meeting.

The Honourable Mr. Pollock's questions are—  
1. Has the person who purchases a *mui-tai* absolute dominion over her? For example, has he the right to order her—  
(a) to be his concubine,  
(b) to be his mistress,  
(c) to do any work about house of any description whatever,  
(d) in short, to do anything whatever which he directs which will not bring either him or her within the grasp of the criminal law?  
2. Are not *mui-tai* frequently purchased for commercial reasons, not merely as means of obtaining cheap domestic service?  
3. Is not the *mui-tai* system sometimes used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of their becoming prostitutes?  
4. Cannot the purchaser of a *mui-tai* resell her to somebody else? If he wants to resell her, the parent or other person who originally sold her the right to be consulted with reference to such re-sale?  
5. What are the rights of the parent or other person who originally sold the *mui-tai*, as to redeeming such *mui-tai*, i.e., buying her back—  
(a) from the person to whom he originally sold her,  
(b) from the person to whom she was re-sold?

The above questions, if fully answered, will, I think, enable each one of us to judge for himself.  
(i) The real status of a *mui-tai*.  
(ii) Whether the *mui-tai* system ought to be continued.  
(a) at all, or  
(b) in its present form, in a British Colony.

By way of elucidating the above questions, I will first give you the views which I have both before and quite recently gathered from various sources, and also tell you what I have personally seen and heard of, before asking you to express your own views and tell me what you have yourselves seen and heard of.

As the views which I am going to give, cover almost every point raised in the questions, I don't think that I need deal with them set by set, but I will more or less keep to the order in which they have been put.

In doing so, I may have to repeat some of the remarks I have already made, in order to make matters clear.

1. There are two distinct classes of people who buy young girls and keep them; one class buy and keep servant-girls for domestic service and the other for prostitution. The two should not be mixed up. Those who buy and keep young girls for domestic service are of the respectable class, who would not have their good names stained by such a designation as "prostitute" (a nick name for brothel-keepers, the daughters of many of whom are prostitutes, and subjected to extortion by the official underlings and local tyrants, without whose connivance and protection, their trade cannot be carried on quietly, for the buying of young girls to be brought up for prostitution is punishable by law. Young girls sold for domestic service cannot be made to prostitute themselves without the consent of their parents and that of the girls themselves. Their purchasers guilty of the offence are liable to paying a heavy damage in addition to the punishment provided by law, and to the return of the girls to their parents without compensation. Those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make special arrangements with the girls' parents and pay higher prices for them and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption; hence there are different forms of documents, namely, "Presentation," "Perpetuity" and "Adoption."

2. & 3. There are, now, no slaves in China, or if there are still a few, they are not recognized as such; or it is rather because they find it pays them better to remain with their old owners as servants that they have not left. Girls have never been counted as slaves. They are generally bought very young, people do not like to buy big girls because they are difficult to control and after a few years' service, they will have to be married off. When the girls are too young to look after themselves, the masters' amahs and, in some cases, the masters' wives and daughters have to dress them and keep them clean until they become old enough to work. Their parents are allowed to come and see them periodically, and when they come, they are, as a rule, provided with board and lodging and in many cases paid their travelling expenses by the girls' masters. In the case of rich families, the girls' parents not infrequently obtain gifts of money and old clothing. One's own clannishness and daughters are often taken over to be servant-girls. Girls cannot be married as wives or concubines to men of the same clan. The administration of domestic service is, in every case, in the hands of the mistress. So a man takes a fancy to his servant-girl, he must first obtain his wife's consent and then that of the girl herself and her parents, before he can make her a concubine. If he carries on secretly with the girl, although the latter is a consenting party, he will have to answer to his wife, when and if she finds him out. It is the same in the case of his concubines' servant-girls. There is a greater source of danger to a man who has seduced his servant-girl. If the girl is eventually married out of his family, and her husband finds that she is not chaste and if she makes a confession, then her old master will not only be regarded with scorn by his relatives and friends and cursed by his wife or concubine, as the case may be, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases, in which men in high social positions quietly made their servant-girls their concubines without the knowledge and consent of their wives, but in such cases the girls' parents were bribed and separate establishments provided for the girls and their children who were, in after days, recognized as legal heirs. Other cases have occurred, in which, after having made the girls concubines, the wives whose consent had not previously been obtained made things so hot for the men, that they had to pay the girls large sums of money and send them secretly back to their parents, giving them a free hand as to whether they should bide their time or marry other men as they might please. In

the case of the girls kept by concubines, similar formalities have to be gone through. Cases have also been heard of, in which, the girls who were formally made concubines became favourites, which the wives and the senior concubines were relegated to second places. This is one of the instances of what the Chinese commonly call as slighting the wife to please the concubine, and such offence is punishable by law. No cases have ever come to light, in which the masters had a free hand to do what they liked with their servant-girls.

4. The Chinese Government has not up to now, enacted any law to prohibit the system of *mui-tai*. At the commencement of the Republic, the Commissioner of Police of Canton attempted to do so. He compelled most of those families kept *mui-tai* to give them up and he had quite a large number of them lodged in a building specially maintained for the purpose. Before long, however, he had to ask the families concerned to take back the girls because the latter, which in the case of the commission clamoured for the same kind of clothing and food which they used to enjoy in their former homes, and those who were old enough either wanted him to procure for them suitable husbands or begged to be allowed to go out to hunt for husbands. For the younger ones, he had to employ amahs to look after them. In short, he was pestered with so great a variety of requests by the girls, and worried so often by the poor who volunteered to hand their daughters over to him to be brought up that he became disgusted and gave the attempt up as a hopeless job. It was also suggested by some reformers that both the concubine and servant-girl systems should be abolished but that suggestion was not adopted owing to its impracticability.

5. Girls sold to the wealthy families are as a rule well off, doing very little work; of those sold to the middle class some have to work fairly hard, and others have light work, though not so well off as those sold to the wealthy families. It is more or less a question of luck. In the wealthy families, the girls act as companions to their masters' children, wait on their mistresses, go on errands, do a little sewing when they have learned it, and attend to the wants of female visitors when required. In the families of the middle class they have to help in cooking, sewing, washing, cleaning and sweeping, carrying light loads, marketing and such general work as an ordinary man's own daughter would have to do, were they with their parents, and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they could not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the mistresses are exacting, bad tempered or cruel-hearted in treating their servant-girls is infinitesimal. These women would treat their own daughters no better, if their daughters were as naughty, lazy and disobedient as some of the servant-girls are. It is not of rare occurrence that the parents of girls, who are naughty, disobedient and with bad habits are to take them back by paying back what they could, or, failing that, to consent to their being transferred to some other families who would not mind having them. Except in cases, in which the girls have been sold in perpetuity (and these are comparatively few in the province of Kwong-tung, whence the majority of the Chinese in this Colony come) the girls' parents are in constant touch with them and the masters or mistresses are bound to let the girls inform them on their periodical visits, of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated. The girls' parents can redeem them, whenever they can afford to do it, and they are often urged to do so by their daughters or to find another good family, if they feel that they are ill-treated; to take them over, the parents have also some voice in the marriages of their daughters. In many cases in the past, when no suitable husbands could be found for their daughters they were asked to take them back to marry them on payment of a sum mutually agreed upon. The masters generally check any harsh treatment of the girls by their wives or concubines, as they care too much for their good names to allow their women folk to go beyond certain limits. Whenever a girl is badly treated, the other servants and the neighbours are bound

to know of it and the girl herself is bound to talk, and in no few cases has she taken upon herself to leave her mistress' house. Whenever there is proof of cruelty even in the treatment of one's own children, the Chinese public seldom let things rest without making a noise. Cruelty when reported, is investigated and punished by the local authorities. Many girls who had learned hair-dressing, sewing and other useful crafts refused to be married and bargained with their mistresses to remain in the service for one or two years longer either with or without pay and after the expiration of the period, went to work outside or continued in the employ of their mistresses at the same rate of wages as she could earn outside. In short, a servant-girl generally works off her pledge in about eight or ten years. While in the service of her purchaser, in addition to her food, clothing, medical attendance and other sundry articles which a girl requires, she participates in the tips usually given to the servants by the purchaser's friends and relatives.

In not a few cases, a servant-girl has accumulated fairly substantial savings in this way. Besides she has ornaments given her by her mistress for good conduct and faithful service. Sometimes the reward takes the form of a free release.

6. No well-to-do people would sell their daughters to be *mui-tai*. Those, who do, have either been reduced to straitened circumstances or driven from place to place by want of work or by famine. In some cases to sell a daughter in her tender age is to save her life, and at the same time to enable one to tide over bad times, or to prevent the other children of the family from being starved to death. And many a daughter has been sold to defray burial expenses and to pay the fines and other lives made by the officials.

For such purposes, even many of the younger sons have been sold. Sons cannot be redeemed, because they are bought for adoption; but girls can, even if they have been resold. Girls are generally bought at ages ranging from 4 to 12. They cannot be expected to do beyond odds and ends until they are between the ages of 10 and 12. Their actual period of service is between 12 and 15. From 15 they begin to assert their rights and steps must necessarily be taken to marry them or other arrangements made with them. The prices paid for a girl vary between \$10.00 and \$15.00 for every year of her age, i.e., for a girl 1 years old \$10.00 or \$15.00 and so on. In the famine stricken districts, the prices are lower. In the last famine in North China there were so many boys and girls dying of starvation that their parents begged to have them taken off their hands for practically nothing. But this was exceptional and we are not dealing with that particular incident. Should a girl die at what-ever age after the sale, the purchaser must pay her burial expenses, and has no right to demand the refund of the purchase money or claim compensation for whatever money spent on her maintenance up to the time of her death. From 4 to 12 the costs of a servant-girl's food, clothing, doctor's fees, and periodical board and lodging and travelling expenses for her parents have to be included in her bill and she does not begin to be really useful until 13 to 15. When she is married sometime between 15 and 20, 50% to 75% of the wedding price has to be spent on the outfit in addition to the tips she has saved and the ornaments given her, which must be handed over to her. A girl brought up in one's family with one's children can be expected to know one's ways and habits better than a servant engaged by the month. Treated as a member of the family, a trained girl can be relied upon to take care of one's valuable things. There is a permanency of at least 8 to 10 years in a trained girl's service. In the case of a conscientious girl, she still keeps her relationship with the family in which she was brought up, after her marriage, thus keeping up the ancient system of mutual help and mutual responsibility, particularly in the case of childless folks. On the girl's part, when young, she is safe from starvation and has the chance of learning to sew and read and acquire good habits, which, as a poor man's daughter, she has not. When grown up, she has the chance of marrying above her position as a poor man's daughter, and when married into a good family, she has the means of benefiting her parents and her brothers, if she has any.

(Continued on page 8.)



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## THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Many servant-girls have been married into good families and have been the means of lifting up their parents and brothers. In some villages, many girls are killed, when born, if no one can be found to take them over. Also in every district when a poor man cannot earn enough to keep all the mouths of his family going, he is compelled to get rid of his children or even his wife, and at the same time to leave his aged mother to public charity.

For philanthropic and commercial reasons, let conclusions be formed from the particulars gathered as above.

There remain a few minor points to be dealt with. Before the system of slaves was introduced, sons and nephews did servitor's work for their fathers and uncles and daughters and nieces for their mothers and aunts. Speaking literally the juniors waited on their elders morning and evening, carrying out their orders and performing every kind of menial labour, which the elders ordered them to perform, in addition to tilling their land and herding their cattle. They were not paid for their labour, and when their elders were displeased with them, they had to kneel down with cakes on their backs and asked to be thrashed, and even when they were ordered to die they had to.

Whether justly treated or not, they had no remedy. After slaves were created, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces were gradually relieved of such burdens which were shifted on to the shoulders of the slaves. This system has died out and has, therefore, no bearing on what we are now discussing.

But the word "slavery" which is employed by our English friends in connection with the "mui-tai" system calls for some explanation. As I said before, when interviewed by their newspaper reporters, its meaning depends very much on how it is interpreted. According to our point of view, what a father does in accumulating wealth and leaving it to his children is slavery. He labours hard to earn money for his children, to enable them to live in comfort while he has to put up with all sorts of difficulties and worries. Hence our sons are humorously called masters and ourselves slaves. In the same way I may be called your slave because I labour for you and what I am doing may be called slavery.

Talking of racial discrimination which the continuance of the *Mui-tai* system is said to constitute, I am not sure what is really meant by it. It is meant that the system, being a Chinese system, if allowed to remain, the Chinese would remain Chinese and the British British. I can only say, and I think you will all agree with me, that its abolition will not and cannot convert the two races into the same habits and thoughts. There cannot be more prominent discrimination than what are now already in existence named by:

The Chinese Ordinance: A secretariat for Chinese Affairs; reserved residential areas for Europeans; Chinese offenders alone sentenced to stocks and flogging, etc. But this question should not be dragged into to-day's discussion, and I would not have mentioned it but for the amusing reference of the matter of racial discrimination by the *Daily Press*.

I see before me many of you who do not keep *mui-tai*, so that it cannot be said that the opinions which will be expressed here all come from those who are benefited by the system. It is of no material importance to me whether the system will be abolished or no. What should be considered is how far will its abolition affect the welfare of the poor, and whether its abolition alone will improve the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, to-day, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt the same measure as was adopted by the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of at the public's expense, or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refuse either to be taken over by the Government or to go back to their parents: would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging

the girls away and housing them elsewhere? If it was feared in the case of the proposed establishment of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the streets without license and commit municipal and criminal offences that their members would be swelled by the uninterrupted inflow of children from the mainland, is it not to be feared that while the number of *mui-tai* was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased? "Foster-daughters" and "adopted" daughters, as you are well aware, are the designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by a special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said:—This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazelwood, and her accusations form the materials for discussion at this meeting. It seems to me significant that none of the many officials of our Cadet Service, who have successively pursued the study of the Chinese language, manners and custom in Canton for long periods, has raised the question of the *mui-tai* system with a view to its abolition or control if the system were fraught with such abuses as alleged. To name a few: there were Sir Henry May and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Buxton and Mr. Cecil Clementi; and there are Mr. C. Mc. I. Messer, Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these men's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to those of Mrs. Hazelwood. There are six main questions before us, and I now venture to express my views on them in the order as they appear in the Agenda, with the hope that you will give us the benefit of your own unbiased opinions.

(1) Prostitutes are mostly recruited from young girls brought up for the purpose by a special class of women commonly known as "tor-tse-women." Unlike servant-girls, they are generally regarded as or designated adopted daughters and are not given menial work so as to preserve their good looks and the softness of their skin, with a view to their earning a good income in due course. In some cases, people make their living upon the prostitution of their own daughters. It is, however, very rare that a servant girl is made to become a prostitute, for the owner is generally deterred by the law which prevails both in Hongkong and in China, prohibiting the sale of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

(2) There is a vast difference between a slave and a servant girl. A slave remains such not only in his own person, but in the persons of his descendants from generation to generation without cessation, while a servant-girl becomes absolutely free upon her marriage. The system of slavery was abolished in the Tang Dynasty.

(3) The object of acquiring servant girls is mainly to provide domestic service. When and if the master takes a servant girl as a concubine, as happens sometimes, it is generally done with the consent of the girl herself. Very few cases have been heard of where servant-girls have been resold after having been disinherited by their masters, for Chinese women and girls highly value their good name and chastity. If such a thing happens, it is unlikely that the parents of the wronged girl will remain silent with folded arms.

(4) The system of "*mui-tai*" has never been abolished in China. Some years ago, Chan King-wa, the Commissioner of Police of Canton, made an attempt towards that end, but he had eventually to drop the matter owing to the difficulties he encountered.

(5) In Hongkong, persons found guilty of ill-treating their servant girls have, in the past, been invariably punished with imprisonment. When one's own children are guilty of naughtiness or disobedience, they are mildly chastised, and one cannot find any good reason for withholding such treatment towards servant-girls.

(6) Poverty is prevalent in China; many people with several children would find it difficult to feed all of them, and consequently would have to sell at least a daughter so that not only would there be one mouth

less to feed but the girl so disposed of would be saved from cold and hunger. There are others who have to sell a daughter in order to obtain the wherewithal to establish a small business for the purpose of keeping the remaining members of the family from starvation. The abolition of the "*mui-tai*" system may lead to child destruction by drowning, strangulation or other means. There are several thousands of servant-girls in Hongkong and proper measures must first be taken for their care before any law should be introduced, if it were ever to be introduced, to abolish the system. Besides, no good would be achieved by any prohibitive measures in Hongkong if similar measures were not adopted in China. Registration of servant-girls would necessitate periodical domiciliary visits, which would inevitably cause trouble and annoyance to the people. Why cannot we Chinese take up the matter ourselves by forming a society with a strong committee of management for the purpose of enlightening and educating the masses in their duty towards their servant-girls, and securing proper power to prosecute in cases of cruel treatment of these girls? I venture to commend this suggestion to your consideration.

Mr. Chan Kan-i said thirty years ago he voluntarily returned all his servant-girls to their parents, and since then had not bought any because he did not like the breaking of the bond of relationship between a child and its parents. The allegations against *mui-tai* owners were absolutely groundless, because, to his knowledge, there were but few Chinese who demonstrated such a degree of animal passion, with which they were credited by these malicious accusations. The speaker thought that the first step to abolish the system, was to institute measures to provide maintenance for the girls who would otherwise become strolling vagabonds and prostitutes if the system was abolished. Those who sold children were induced to do so by poverty and if something could be done whereby these people could earn a decent living the *mui-tai* system would automatically stop. Mr. Chan Kan-i supported Mr. Ho Fook's suggestion of forming a society for the protection of servant girls.

Mr. Pun Yat-ki predicted incalculable benefits which the proposed society would bring to servant-girls, some of whom had to endure treatment which was as revolting as it was original. Mr. Pun related a particularly flagrant case of ill-treatment to three servant-girls which came to his knowledge. One of the girls of about four years old was coerced to eat night soil as punishment for alleged carelessness in doing a job which was beyond her limited capability to perform satisfactorily. The penalty meted out to another girl, of slightly more advanced age than the other, was to kneel on the circular tops of Chinese tea cup covers, supplemented by a severe flogging. Her alleged misconduct was stealing salt fish. The punishment to which the third girl (about 14 years old) was submitted, was extremely cruel and heartless. Her alleged fault was negligence. A Chinese bamboo stool was put upside down on the ground and the defaulter was compelled to kneel on the legs of the stool. An empty washing basin was placed on her head to accommodate a bundle of firewood and the girl was told that the falling off of the wood and basin would provoke further punishment. To prevent the firewood from falling was a physical impossibility, with the result that the young girl was badly thrashed.

Mr. Ho Kom-long said, excitedly, that the previous speaker deserved punishment for taking no action against such a callous man so as to deprive him of his servant girls. If Pun Yat-ki and his informant had made a combined protest to the authorities, he felt sure such disgraceful handling of servant girls would not be repeated. Pun should answer the charge of accessory to the crime.

Mr. Ho Kom-long's remarks evoked loud applause and a chorus of protest.

The meeting was appealed to endeavour to stop these unpleasant disputes, by Mr. Chuong Wen-sang, who said that some childless Chinese bought servant girls because they were lonely in their homes and felt the need of company. A *mui-tai* suited them perfectly. Mr. Chuong believed that it was not for benevolent reasons that Chinese bought *mui-tai*, because if it was true they should advance the money as a loan to the poor without taking away their children. The speaker suggested that in the future when a girl was pledged

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for a loan, arrangements should be made to ensure the release of the girl after a specified period, without refunding the money for which the borrower would be compensated by using the girl as a *mui-tai*.

With regard to whether servant girls are brought up for prostitution, Dr. Yeung Shin-chuen admitted that there were people who did not adhere to the express purpose of buying *mui-tai* (to employ them as servants) but took them abroad and forced them to take up immoral practices. However, some *mui-tai* owners were not responsible for the misconduct of their girls, who, gullible as they were on account of their lack of education, could easily be seduced. Dr. Yeung disagreed with the Chairman that servant girls, unlike slaves, could get their freedom after they had married. This was not so, at any rate not in cases in which *mui-tai* were married as concubines, because of the excessively strict control which men were wont to exercise over concubines. Under these circumstances how could the unfortunate girls receive their freedom? If the question "Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?" was put by the Chairman at the request of the Government with a view to enacting law suppressing the practice, Dr. Yeung contended that the Government had taken unnecessary trouble, because the Government should make laws to prohibit customs which they considered bad, even without analogy in China.

Dr. Yeung said there was no gaining the fact that servant girls were always badly treated. Persons who commiserated with servant-girls because of the circumstances under which they came into their households, were rare mortals. Despite the existence of Fo Leung Kuk and the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs which were resorts from where servant-girls could obtain redress

of grievances, ill-treating continued to increase, for there were many servant-girls in Hongkong who had been wronged by their masters and who had not the courage to lodge complaints to the authorities, under the impression that if their action was discovered their lives would be made more unpleasant. Unless these ignorant folk were enlightened redress was difficult to obtain. Dr. Yeung said that it was an every day occurrence for Chinese families to hog *mui-tai*, without justification. A *mui-tai* in a Chinese household had to serve every member of the family, no matter the number, and when she was a little slow in attending to one of them, due to a blushing of orders, she would invariably be thrashed. The hardships of servant girls were aggravated by indifferent use of them, such as to send them out at midnight to make purchases, etc. Recent cases of ill-treatment before the Police Courts were but a few of thousands. Much as the Government could do for *mui-tai*, it could not interfere with two things. Most of the servant-girls married as concubines, and the effort they had to suffer was that their off-spring were not allowed call them by the proper Chinese name for "mother." They had to use names, which, to an outsider, did not indicate the exact degree of relationship. Furthermore concubines had to stand the evil ways of first wives.

The speaker strongly criticised the practice of some Chinese in procuring girls for prostitution under the pretext of buying them as *mui-tai*. The *mui-tai* system was not instituted for philanthropic reasons. It undermined the prestige of a country; in fact it would cause degeneration of the Chinese as a race. How could servant-girls be expected to train their children properly since they had been denied education, and proper treatment? In the interest of humanity, the prestige of China (Continued on Page 5.)







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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"SILVER STATE"

having arrived from New York & Seattle via ports, on July 31st consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon. Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Aug. 6th by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Aug. 8th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## PACIFIC S.S. CO.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Managing Agents.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 30th July, 1921.

## THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued From Page 4.)

and posterity, and also to keep pace with the advance of civilization, Dr. Yeung urged the meeting to take steps to secure emancipation of servant girls and put them on an equal footing with others. A man might be rich, but what could he do to ensure that his descendants would not be poor and therefore sold as *mui-tsa*? In view of the progress of civilization, the suppression of the sale and buying of servant-girls would inevitably take place one day, and it was better for the Chinese themselves to take the initiative to abolish the custom than to be influenced by others to do it. The Chinese should not misconceive the motives of the accusations in England. They were good motives and showed the spirit of fairness in the English race. Dr. Yeung said that as a preliminary step a relief society should be formed to investigate conditions and to bring all who ill-treated their servant girls to justice and secure comfort for the girls.

Several other speakers supported the proposal of forming a society for the protection of *mui-tsa*.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he was pleased to hear the opinion of so many people about the matter, but what struck him was the discussion on the abolition of the *mui-tsa* system and other matters not included in the agenda. He was, however, pleased to hear them because if the society was formed the afternoon's discussion would be valuable to the committee in their investigations. He thought that the abolition of the *mui-tsa* system would lead to the stopping of the custom of marrying concubines. However, this was a matter to be dealt with in future.

The next speech was made by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin who was the

only speaker who definitely opposed the abolition of the *mui-tsa* system, pending arrangements to be made for the maintenance of *mui-tsa* and an improvement in conditions in China. Who would accept the responsibility of looking after the large number of young girls after the prohibition had taken effect? Would the local religious and benevolent institutions assume the undertaking?

The prohibition of sale of *mui-tsa* party vigorously opposed Mr. Wong, who was interrupted several times during his speech. Shouts for order were made by the Chairman and others.

Criticising the conduct of some of the speakers, Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he anticipated the disputes when he called the meeting. The speakers should confine themselves to the questions. There was no need to be excited. He felt sure that some who advocated the abolition of the *mui-tsa* system were those who inwardly opposed it. They were people with glib tongues and hollow hearts, whose enthusiasm was mere camouflage.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak then put the five questions the subject matter of the meeting, severally, to the meeting. All the accusations were denied.

The meeting then unanimously decided to form a society for the protection of servant-girls.

## EJECTMENT ORDER APPLICATION.

## First Case Under New Ordinance.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday in a case in which Lam Yuk claimed possession of the ground floor of No. 331, Queen's Road West, occupied by the Fok Ming Firm (Heung Chan-tung, managing partner), electrical and gas fitters.

This is the first case to come up since the passing of the new Rents Bill. It was claimed by Mr. F.X. D'Almada, who appeared for plaintiff, that a month's notice to quit was given on May 31st, which was long before the Ordinance came into force. For the defendants it was stated that the premises were used as a dwelling, but Mr. D'Almada contended that the floor was let as business premises.

His Lordship said the notice to quit expired before the commencement of the Rents Ordinance, 1921. The writ in this case was also

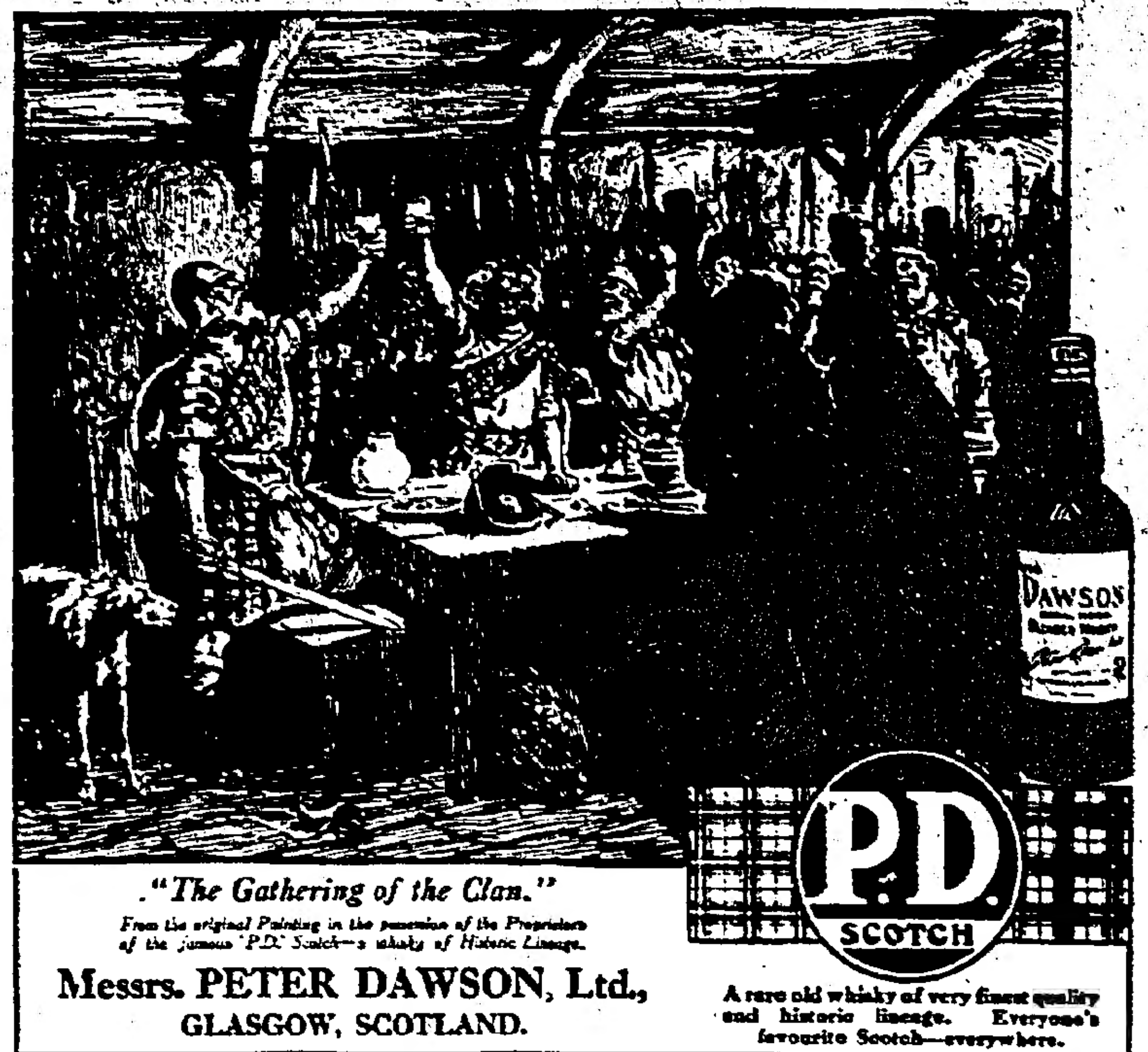
issued before the commencement of the Ordinance. The matter came before court for decision subsequent to the commencement of the Ordinance and therefore the provisions of the Ordinance were applied. It was clear the premises were domestic tenements. Section 4 of the Ordinance provided that an order for ejectment should be made only under certain circumstances and the circumstances in the present case were that the tenant had failed to perform the obligation of his tenancy. Mr. F.X. D'Almada, for the landlord, had claimed that the tenant had brought himself within the section on two grounds. The first was that the tenant had failed to tender the rent due in respect of the 5th moon of his tenancy on due date, and, secondly, that the tenant had failed to vacate the premises after the expiration of notice to quit, in accordance with the terms of his tenancy. As to the first ground, His Lordship found, as a fact, that the tenant offered the rent due in respect of the 5th moon to the landlord's agent on the fourth day after it had become due. The evidence on this point was conflicting but he found that the offer was made. His Lordship found also that in the course of dealings between landlord and tenant rents payable in respect of previous Chinese moons had been accepted after due date by the landlord. It was not stated that the landlord had at any time given the tenant notice that he would, for the future, require immediate payment of rent. This being so, His Lordship was unable to find that the tenant's delay of four days in tendering the rent for the 5th moon constituted, as between these parties, a failure to perform an obligation of his tenancy within the meaning of this sub-section. The second contention, that the tenant was to vacate on the expiry of notice, was, in His Lordship's opinion, sound and on that ground it seemed to him that the landlord was entitled to an order of ejectment being made. But this did not end the matter.

Under section 4, sub-section 3, of the Ordinance a very wide discretion was given to the Court in these proceedings to make an order as between landlord and tenant that seemed at the time equitable. He had not, therefore, to say only whether the landlord was legally entitled to the order being made, he had further to consider whether it was equitable that the tenant should be ejected from these premises. In considering this he had to notice that the object of the Ordinance was to protect residents of premises from being turned out of their habitation. It was not to protect firms and trading concerns from eviction from premises occupied for the purpose of trade. The tenants in these proceedings claimed the protection of the Ordinance only so far as that they used the premises concerned for habitation and not in any way by reason of the fact that they had used them for trade. The ground, therefore, on which the tenants could claim equitable consideration must be that if they were evicted from these premises they were unable to find other premises in which to live. In the present case the tenant before the Court was not only of these premises, but was the tenant also of a house at 833, Queen's Road West, second floor, which was nearly opposite the premises in respect of which this summons was issued. It was clear, therefore, that the tenant was in no difficulty as to finding residential accommodation. The persons who, in fact, occupied these premises under the tenancy were a number of barber assistants, for whom, it had been stated, accommodation had been found. His Lordship did not, therefore, propose to interfere with the operation of the Law in this case, and he would grant an order for ejectment, with costs.

CHIHILI COAL.  
Coal has been found at Chiyanchow, Chihli, and is reported to be of very good quality.

## ITALIAN CABINET'S POLICY.

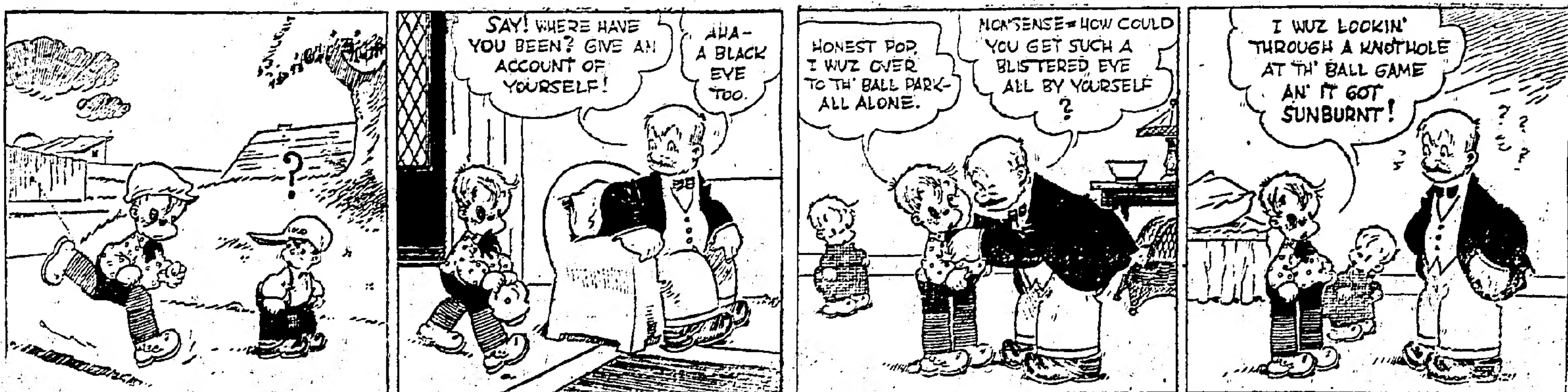
The Premier, Signor Bonomi, outlined the new Government's programme in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on July 18. As regards foreign policy, the new Cabinet, which the Premier emphasized was a Coalition Cabinet, was absolutely bound by the undertakings of its predecessors, undertakings which Italy was determined loyally to fulfil. "Italy," continued the Premier, "desires to work with her allies in the reconstruction of a better Europe," that is why Italy lost no time in accepting the invitation of the United States to attend a disarmament conference.



## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921.

**THE "MAYFLOWER" TERCENTENARY.**

To-day America holds her "Mayflower" celebrations, and British sentiment may with pride associate itself with the occasion. Just over 300 years ago a little band from Plymouth put off for the new world, and after touching Holland, where some co-religionists abided, the handful of colonists pointed their craft for the Atlantic seaboard. The voyage, which occupied some months, was attended by perils premonitory of trials to come, but in December 1620 the party landed at a point which they appropriately named Plymouth. The Pilgrim Fathers "builted better than they knew." That historic cadet of an old Lancashire family, of whom America's national poet has preserved a likeness in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and his humbler companions might well stare with amazement if they revisited the scene of their terrestrial efforts. The Mayflower pioneers, as has been said, "carried the life-spark of the largest nation on our earth." If not literally correct, the spirit of the dictum is sufficiently manifest. Directly out of the Pilgrim Fathers' settlement grew the New England States, which in the process of three centuries have expanded into the mighty republic that to-day has such a commanding voice in the destinies of the universe.

The exodus from Plymouth was born of oppression, which at later date and in different form was finally to sever the great colony from the Mother Country. The early settlers, however, gladly acknowledged themselves subjects of the British Crown, and the sailing of the Mayflower is held in affectionate remembrance by the people of the Old Country as well as by Americans, as was demonstrated last year by the pageant at the port of embarkation. Anglo-Saxons, on whichever side of the Atlantic, could not do other than experience a glow of admiration, not to say veneration, for this band of intrepid founders, hand to hand with Nature in a vast and strange land. Their exploits against redskins, disease, and the thousand and one other hindrances surrounding such a venture form a big page in the annals of romance, and have thrilled generations of adults as well as of the young. The resolution and enterprise of the colonists were proof against all obstacles, and the community grew and grew. Strictly speaking, the Mayflower heroes were not the first settlers from England. In Elizabeth's reign Raleigh took out a party to the region named in honour of the Virgin Queen. This attempt at colonisation was not successful, but some thirty years later it was renewed with effect. It is on the landing of the Mayflower pioneers, however, that Americans look with special pride as the beginning of their history. That his ancestors came over in the Mayflower is the American's boast, as it used to be the boast of the aristocrat at home that his came over with the Conqueror. Perhaps the American's is the more justifiable, for his ancestors did not come from an alien land. At any rate, to have had ancestors who came over in the Mayflower is, we take it, the hall-mark of the "100 per cent. American." First the Spartans, who, like their Bourbon friends, learned nothing and forgot nothing, did their best to alienate the colonists, and ultimately the folly of a Hanoverian monarch and certain of his Ministers, Pitt and Burke honourable exceptions, culminated in violent rupture. In these days, British and Americans have marched side by side, and it would be a fitting triumph if the year that sees the United States celebrating the Mayflower Tercentenary at the new Plymouth were also to witness the success of the armament-restriction conference at Washington.

**NOTES & COMMENTS.****France and England.**

There can be no question that the most important telegraphic news received on Saturday was in relation to the strained Anglo-French situation arising out of that of Upper Silesia. As we stated a few days ago there is every reason why these two great countries should continue to enjoy a friendship that has been marked by mutual sacrifice and which could be a powerful agency for maintaining the peace of Europe. We feel that on both sides motives have been imputed that do not really exist; we do not think that France wants to break the Peace Treaty or that she is animated by greed, and we do not think that Britain is keener on showing friendship to Germany than she is to France. Both countries, in their own way and according to their own lights, are trying to do that which will prove of benefit. The phrasing of the Notes which have been exchanged has been strained, but that which Rector summarised for us on Saturday and which was sent by Britain to France was candid itself. As much as one may regret the need for such outspokenness one can legitimately welcome it, because it is only by complete freedom from camouflage that we shall get back to the days in which the French and English races thought and acted as one. Let us have a frank and open statement from both sides, see where they differ and come to a sensible understanding about them. We shall never get the air cleared by secret diplomacy and the usual ways of international statesmanship; it is a matter for public opinion to settle. And we feel certain that if it could be left to such there would be a spontaneous and close amalgamation. It is no good for British politicians to accuse the French of taking isolated action and it is no use French politicians accusing the British of being pro-German. Accusations won't get us any farther. We want to get down to principles and policies and soon as these have been defined and agreed upon we shall find the other troubles dissipating. We are not prepared to assume that the principles and policies of France differ so widely from our own that we needly must weaken an *entente* which has been consecrated by such a tremendous sacrifice. The cables received on Sunday indicate a happy improvement in the official attitude.

A Chinese boy, with a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning for the theft of a suit of clothing from a matshop at Kennedy Town. The owner of the clothes, who was having a dip on the beach at the time, chased the thief into town, where he eventually caught the boy and handed him over to a constable. Sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy this morning in consequence of a charge preferred against him of snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central yesterday. After pointing out the serious nature of the act, his Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, but refused an order for application for defendant to be bailed in view of his tender age.

Some ingenuity was displayed by a burglar yesterday morning in his quest after the personal effects of the folks of a shop in Shanghai Street. Knocking off a partition in the stair case he inserted a bamboo pole with a hook attached and fished out a bundle of clothes. He was, however, not permitted to retain possession of his ill-gotten goods for long, for in going down Temple Street he was detected by a Chinese constable and searched. A pair of pliers tied very insecurely to the man's leg with a piece of string at this moment dropped out from under his trousers and gave the game completely away. A charge of larceny and with being in possession of a burglary instrument was this morning preferred against the prisoner, and Mr. G. N. Orme, who tried the case, sentenced the man to three months' hard labour.

**The Chinese Situation.**

The Cantonese have settled their friends the Kwangsi militarists—at least, nearly so. And now, according to report, the south as a whole is turning its attention towards the north. President Sun Yat-sen, it is said, is going to organise a military campaign and for this purpose has dispatched telegrams to Szechuen, Yunnan, and Hunan. How quickly the tables have been reversed. It was only a little less than a month ago that the news was full of plans for the attacking of Kwangtung by a large number of other provinces, but those plans failed to materialise. Kwangsi was left on its own to fight a battle a little too big for it. Now that the Cantonese are in the ascendant it is quite within the realms of probability that the other neighbouring provinces will definitely break away from the inefficient Peking rule and help the Cantonese to establish a Government a little better than that ruling in the northern capital. There is talk that all the provinces south of the Yangtze will join in and if such proved to be the case the days of the Peking gang would be short indeed. The news from Changsha has been a little disquieting; mutiny has broken out and it is said that the city is looted. Changsha is a very large city—one of the largest in China—and the Ichang and Wuchang affair will look rather small in comparison if the mutiny has been on anything like a general scale. Chekiang has been at loggerheads with Peking for some time and there are good grounds for supposing that not a little confusion has been going on between Canton and that province of late. Looking at the Chinese situation as a whole there is not a lot to recommend a continuance of the present regime in Peking; the country is practically bankrupt, it is under the domination of a few war lords and there is absolutely no national cohesion. If the south—or whatever combination of forces comes in opposition to the Peking authorities—can work a change for the better than Chi. A would

**DAY BY DAY.**

IT IS ONE THING TO BE TEMPTED, ANOTHER THING TO FALL.—*Sackepeare.*

The motor bus which runs from Sheung Shui station to the large native village of Un Long, New Territories, came to grief yesterday morning. It was on its way from the station with a number of passengers when, in avoiding a water buffalo, it ran down a small embankment into a paddy field. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, but the front part of the bus was very much damaged.

For the theft of a pair of shoes, a Chinese apprentice employed at a local boiler works was sentenced this morning by Mr. R. E. Lindell to ten strokes with the rattan. A very curious procedure which the prisoner adopted, was to take away one shoe at a time, but this measure, if it were done out of a sense of precaution, proved to be useless, as he was caught whilst taking away the remaining one of the pair.

A Chinese boy, with a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning for the theft of a suit of clothing from a matshop at Kennedy Town. The owner of the clothes, who was having a dip on the beach at the time, chased the thief into town, where he eventually caught the boy and handed him over to a constable. Sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted.

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**CRUELTY TO CHICKEN.**

In a charge of cruelty to chicken preferred against a Chinese before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy this morning, the prisoner, pleading not guilty, said that the chicken were comfortably arranged in the crates that no harm could possibly happen to them. It was proved that in one crate containing eight birds, five were tied together by the legs. The other three were treated in the same way. They could hardly regain the use of their legs when freed. In the second crate four chicken were also tied together, and the prosecuting Police Officer stated that the other occupants of this crate were a live duck and two roast ones!

**Tied by the Legs.**

The Magistrate asked the defendant how he would like to be tied by the legs to five or six of other Chinese. The prisoner did not fetch any reply from the defendant, who then fined \$50.

be well repaid for the sorrows that are bound to attend a forced reorganisation. The point for foreign interests to decide is, will the change now threatened be for the better? If that question is answerable in the affirmative, then we all ought to hope for its early consummation.

**FALL OF TUNG YUEN.****Eye-Witness's Narrative.**

Pillage, looting, rape, murder and all the atrocities of modern warfare marked the capture of Tung Yuen by the Kwangtung forces. A European eye-witness has given a *Telegraph* reporter a thrilling and graphic account of what occurred during the occupation of the city by the Kwangtung troops and his story, though somewhat nauseous in parts, makes interesting reading.

The only serious fighting that has occurred on the West River was at Tung Yuen. Here there was a battle that lasted for eleven days and the casualties must have numbered over a thousand. The city was taken from the Kwangsi forces by the Kwangtung troops no less than three times before the latter were able to hold it and the fighting was terrible. The city was bombarded for three days by a Kwangtung hydroplane, which flew from Wuchow, a distance of thirty miles but, with the exception of the casualties caused by the sinking in the river of two boats laden with soldiers, there was little damage done, the aviators not attempting to destroy any property.

With the taking of the Tung Yuen there was the plundering of the place. Wealthy residents were held up at the point of the rifle and forced to conduct the soldiers to their treasure, which they had buried in anticipation of the fall of the city. One of the richest men in Tung Yuen was held up on no less than three different occasions. To the first squad of soldiers who stopped him he gave \$1,000, and to the second squad he gave \$2,000, but the third time he was held up he was compelled to conduct the party to his cellar, where the floor was ripped up and all his wealth discovered. Altogether the soldiers took from him over \$20,000 and left him without a cent. They also took away the unfortunate man's clothes.

Tearing down the doors of the houses and shops, the invaders cleaned places of business and dwellings right out. All the rice and other food-stuffs were taken and anything else on which they could lay their hands. What they were unable to carry away, such as heavy furniture they broke up. All the girls between the ages of 12 and 30 were taken from their homes and were divided up between the men, four girls to a dozen soldiers. To what indignities and tortures these girls were put it is easy to guess. The dead bodies of many were found the next day—they had been raped to death.

There are probably now between twelve and fifteen thousand unhappy people in that devastated area without rice or food of any kind. No supplies can come from either down or up river—they are simply cut off—and if these unfortunate are not taken care of within a few days there is nothing but starvation ahead of them. Some relief work is being done by the Wuchow Chamber of Commerce, who are distributing rice, and the Tung Wah Hospital in Hongkong also are doing all in their power to assist the people of Tung Yuen. This is the only district where there is any distress.

The Kwangtung forces have taken all the cities on the West River past Tung Yuen without fighting of any serious nature and by now they probably occupy Nanning.

Trade and boat traffic should be resumed in about a week, and this opening-up of trade will enable the people to get supplies and relief from other districts. Wuchow is now beginning to open up and conditions are becoming normal again. Business for the last five weeks has been stagnated.

**TORIC LENSES ARE GROUND**

with a deep inner curve, which conforms to every movement of the eye and makes the sight equally clear in every position of the glass. Toric lens set close to the eye than the ordinary flat lens thus doing away with the annoying reflections from the edge of the glass. For those who wish the very best in lenses, we recommend torics. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in Queen's Road Central, manufacture Torics on all prescriptions in White, Smoke, Amber, Crookes or Fieuzal.

**THE BALL GAME.****An Unabridged Description.****(CONTRIBUTED)**

Playing like a bunch of indigent saxophone players, the Hongkong baseball team handed the bacon rine an everythin' else to the Rial nine Saturday afternoon, 21 to 9. It wasn't baseball, it was slaughter.

With three regular players out of the lineup because of illness, the locals at the last minute presented a patched-up team that displayed none of the dash and aggressiveness that has characterized their play in recent games and although they were able to stem the tide of the Rial batters for five innings, the sixth and seventh frames saw the destroyer boys hitting the ball with a viciousness that broke through the morale of the Hongkongites, the globe securing twelve runs in these two innings.

The sailors started off in the first inning with one down Alarcon got a life of Potter's poor peg to first, but was caught off second, Appel to White. Then with two out Weilmunster reached first, stole second and scored when McLaurie ripped off a slashing drive to right field, which Brown first misjudged and then allowed to roll past him, McLaurie completing the circuit before the ball could be returned.

The third inning saw another score, when Crisostomo hit safely, advanced on Alarcon's infield out and scored on Weilmunster's second safe hit. McLaurie fanned and Thompson closed the inning by grounding out to first. Isrigg started things rolling in the fourth with a safe hit, and crossed the plate on two costly infield errors in the fifth. Weilmunster was passed on four wide ones, and ambled home when McLaurie leaned on one for a clean home run.

Up to this point it was anybody's game, the locals leading 9 to 7, but two hits, two errors and Weilmunster's home run to right field netted four runs, giving the Rial the lead, and in the seventh inning a fusillade of hits coupled with ridiculous fielding gave the globe eight more scores.

The final run came in the eighth when Rapadio cracked out a three bagger and scored on Crisostomo's infield out.

The locals started their scoring in the second inning. Brown, Lasher and Murray each walked filling the bases. Appel forced Lasher, Brown scoring and Potter reached first when his infield hit forced Murray. White drew a base on balls and with two on base Lake hit a home run along the left field foul line scoring three runs, putting the locals in the lead 5 to 2.

Appel reached first on Alarcon's error in the fourth, stole second and scored on Potter's single. Potter stole second and third and scored on Lake's infield tap.

The locals did their final scoring in the fifth. Fetterly drew a base on balls, Lasher singled and both scored on Appel's double.

The playing of McLaurie and Weilmunster were outstanding features of a game that was decidedly poorly played. A return game is scheduled with the "174" in two weeks.

Following is the box score:—

	R	B	E	H	P	O	A	E
Rial	12	6	2	1	4	1	0	0
Crisostomo, 2b	6	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Alarcon, ss	6	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Weilmunster, cf	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
McLaurie, lf	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Thompson, lb	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Harry, 3b	5	1	1	3	4	2	0	0
Isrigg, rf	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Villalez, c	6	2	2	5	1	0	0	0
Rapadio, p	5	3	1	1	7	0	0	0

HONGKONG. AB R H P O A E  
Potter, 3b .5 2 1 3 3 2  
White, ss .3 1 1 3 2 2  
Lake, lb .4 1 1 1 1 0  
Daugherty, lf .5 0 1 4 0 1  
Koch, c .5 0 0 5 1 0  
Brown, rf .0 0 0 0 0 1  
Fetterly, rf .3 2 0 0 0 1  
Lasher, 2b .4 1 1 1 0 0  
Murray, cf .4 0 0 0 0 2  
Appel, p .4 2 2 0 10 1

Summary: Two base hits, Appel, Isrigg, Thompson McLaurie, Rapadio; Home runs, Lake, McLaurie, Weilmunster, 2; Struck out, by Appel, 4; by Rapadio 4; Bases on balls, off Appel, 4, off Rapadio, 7. Time of game 1 hour, 35 minutes. Umpire, Dr. Urquhart.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR LYONS. The Kwangtung Educational Association is planning to send 700 Cantonese students to the University of Lyons, states the Chinese press.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

**Acknowledgments.**

Sir,—Re your report of the entertainment given by the children of the Victoria British School at the Tai Koo Club Hall on July 29th, I should like to point out that the credit for the training of the children in the lot from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was entirely due to Mrs. Ford, that the Grecian dancing was due to the persevering efforts of Miss McDonald, the "The Sleeping Beauty" would not have been the success it was had it not been for the trouble Mrs. Brown took in training the children's voices.

In fact the whole staff, including Mrs. E. M. Clarke, the head mistress, rendered every assistance.

Yours, etc.,

K. SHAFTAIN.

Victoria British School,  
August 1, 1921.

**PAKHOI'S TROUBLES.****Bandits and Typhoon.**

Our Pakhoi correspondent writing under date 28th. July, says:—

Since my last notes gangs of bandits have been very active in this territory. Several junks landed hundreds of pirates at a place named Ko Sa Leung, some four miles to the east of Pakhoi. They occupied the surrounding villages, driving out the people, kidnapping their women folk, plundering their homes and stealing their cattle. These people came to Pakhoi with the information, whereupon troops were sent out who attacked the pirates, killing a number and driving the remainder back to their boats. Three pirates were taken prisoners and shot. On the 20th. July these pirates returned and ravaged themselves on the village people of whom 30 are reported to have been killed and their homes burned. On the same day the news reached here that a large number of bandits had taken up a position outside Limchow city. Between that date and Saturday July 23, they entered the city, plundered two pawnshops and burned another outside the city walls. On their way to Pakhoi they looted the town named Kan Lai. On Sunday, July 24th, this gang of bandits attacked the Kwangtung troops, six miles eastward of Pakhoi. It is estimated that 2,000 Kwangtung troops were engaged, including more than one thousand which were landed from three naval boats the previous night. In spite of this force, however, the bandits reached within two miles of Pakhoi by nine o'clock the following morning, when they were compelled to withdraw owing to shortage of ammunition. It was fortunate for Pakhoi that these men were repulsed as undoubtedly their only object was to loot the city. The Kwangtung troops themselves said that the marauders would have entered Pakhoi in a few hours more as some of the Kwangtung troops had already taken to the water in junks. This same gang of bandits, a few days ago, plundered the town On Po, situated to the north of the Lui Chow prefecture, and again arrived outside Lim Chow city with over 300 coolie loads of loot. The gang is mostly made up of Yunnanese troops which have been dismissed by Kwangtung.

Among them also are Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops and several well-known Kwangtung bandits. The On Po people say that when they plundered their town they were over 2,000 strong. Latest reports state that the bandits have withdrawn from Limchow city and gone northwards towards the Kwangsi border, taking with them 60 women and a large number of men from the city to carry their loot.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON. On July 25 a terrific typhoon swept Pakhoi and the damage was very serious. It is safe to say that not a single building has escaped some damage. Whole streets of houses have been stripped of their roofs and some hundreds of Chinese shacks have been completely demolished, including many mainly built of brick. Structures which have weathered previous typhoons succumbed to this one. Repairs at the moment are impossible as neither bricks, lime, nor tiles are obtainable owing to the unsettled state of this part of the country.



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## ON THE WATERFRONT.

## Prominent Passengers Arrive on Kashmir.

The P. and O. liner Kashmir arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from London and Antwerp with 70 passengers and about 1,700 tons of general cargo. There were 22 passengers and 500 tons of freight for this port, the principal item of the latter being 250 steel girders from Antwerp. After loading cargo and taking in 3,000 tons of bunker coal supplies at the Continental port the Kashmir sailed from London on June 24 for the Far East. The vessel had an uneventful voyage and made good time on the passage, arriving off Green Island on Saturday night.

The Kashmir brought 387 bags of mail from London on June 30 and therefore came round in a month, a very notable performance these days. Before the Kashmir left London orders were received that she would take the Far Eastern mails to their destination by water without transshipment overland as is customary. At Aden the Kashmir waited 30 hours for the steamer Morea to arrive from Marseilles with the mails for the Straits, China and Japan. Instead of sending the mail overland by way of India it was retained on board for a reason unknown on the vessel. The Straits bags were landed at Penang in 23 days after forwarding from London, two or three days ahead of the usual time it takes on the route through India. And, of course, they reached here in quicker time too.

There were many prominent passengers on the Kashmir for Hongkong.

Capt. Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., has arrived here to join the light cruiser Curlew, whose command is vacant by the preferment of Capt. W. M. James, C.B., to the cruiser Hawkins, the flagship of the commander-in-chief on the China Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., to whom he will become flag captain and chief-of-staff. Capt. Sullivan was serving at the armistice in command of the depot ship Woodwich, and in command of the destroyer flotilla attached to her. At the battle of Jutland he was second-in-command of the 11th flotilla, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his able handling of his half-flotilla.

Lieut. T. R. Beatty returned to Hongkong to rejoin H. M. S. Magnolia.

Mr. H. Johnstone, a wireless specialist, has come to take an appointment at the Stonecutters Island Station.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Butler and family are returning to Formosa, where Mr. Butler is H. B. M. Consul.

Capt. H. M. Catley, who is proceeding to Shanghai as an officer of the Chinese Labour Corps and only recently was demobilised from the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Engineer-Captain H. S. Garwood O.B.E. has arrived at Hongkong to join one of the naval ships.

Mr. H. Johnstone, accompanied by Mrs. Johnstone and his sister, Miss J. Johnstone, is returning to Peking, where he is connected with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. A. G. M. Ogden, British Vice-Consul at Tientsin, is on his way back to his post.

Mr. H. R. Buckland and Mrs. Buckland arrived from Singapore. Mr. Buckland has been transferred to the Hongkong staff of the E.E.A. and China Telegraph Co.

## Cargoes Arrived.

The Blue Funnel steamer Keeman arrived at Hongkong this morning from Liverpool with 360 tons of general freight.

The Dodwell Line steamer Bolton Castle, from Boston and New York, arrived here on Saturday with 353 tons of assorted merchandise, including several motor cars for Hongkong and a number of railway carriage beds for transshipment to Haiphong.

The Danish motorship Africa came into port this morning from Copenhagen, bringing 650 tons of cargo for local discharge. There are on board 4,800 tons for Shanghai and Japan.

The Glen Line motorship Glenade also is discharging about 350 tons of European freight here to-day.

## Italian Freighter in Port.

The Lloyd Triestino freighter Cilicia arrived at Hongkong on Saturday from Trieste, Venice, Brindisi and waypoints. She had in her hold 462 tons for Hongkong and 100 tons for Shanghai & Japan all of which will be discharged here as the vessel has been chartered for a special cargo, it is understood. The Cilicia

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## STATION HOTEL BURGLARY.

## European Lady Robbed

A waterproof and a quantity of jewellery of the value of \$376 were stolen from a room occupied by Mrs. Tarby at the Station Hotel Kowloon, early on Saturday morning. Soon afterwards a constable intercepted a man in Canton Street and, on a search being made, the missing valuables and the waterproof were found on him. He confessed to having entered the Hotel by climbing the verandah and to stealing the jewellery which were left on the lady's dressing table. Charged before the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) this morning the thief was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

is one of the former Austrian Lloyd steamers, her old name being Maria Talerie. With a number of other ships of the Austrian company she was handed over to the Italian company as part of the spoils of war.

## Silver State Arrives.

"A splendid voyage" was the reply given by both passengers and officers to a Telegraph reporter's questioning as to how the Admiral Line's new Shipping Board steamer Silver State behaved on her maiden voyage from Seattle to Far Eastern ports. The vessel arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon, with 45 saloon and 173 steerage passengers and a total of 1,185 tons of general freight. There are 15 passengers booked through to Manila and 600 tons of her cargo is going on too. The vessel brought 381 bags of mail from the Pacific Coast and waypoints.

Notable among the passengers on board were—Mrs. William Bowden-Smith, accompanied by Miss Edith M. G. Berners, who returned to her home in Hongkong from Shanghai; Lieut.-Col. MacGregor Greer, who returned from Shanghai; and Misses R. M. and E. M. Xavier, from Shanghai.

Leaving Seattle on July 9 the Silver State made her passage across the Pacific in good time and arrived at Yokohama 18 hours ahead of her schedule. The average speed was well over 17 knots, and the vessel was running at her economical mileage. The vessel is a great improvement on her predecessors in every way. She underwent considerable alteration, before she left the builders' hands at Newport News, after the first ships had developed defects and were seen to be unsuitable for the tropical trade on their maiden voyages. There was no hitch in any department, it was said, and officials of the line are well pleased with the Silver State. Everything was in such smooth-running order that Messrs. J. J. Gorman and G. J. McCarthy, of the head office of the Admiral Line at Shanghai, did not deem it necessary to continue their inspection of the vessel in service, and they did not come on to Hongkong as they intended to do. The Silver State is commanded by Capt. E. P. Bartlett.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

A barrister was recently pulled up by a judge of the High Court at Home for addressing himself specially in a breach of promise case to three feminine members of a jury. The judge took the opportunity of remarking that this was contrary to sound practice and that counsel must always address a jury collectively. That may be so in theory, but it is on record that some of the most successful advocates have actually taken the opposite course, and have even laid down rules for aspirants that are based on a policy of differentiation. Scarcely indeed, declared that his own success was mainly due to his habit of "seldom addressing the jury collectively, but of selecting one or two of them, generally one and by no means the foreman, with whom he reasoned on the subject as best he could, placing himself as it were in mental communication with him, and going on until he appeared to have convinced him." An advocate of our own days has declared that he mentally divided the jury into three "squads," and from the most favourable of these squads he would go on to pick out one individual. "He is somewhat flattered," and in the jury room you will have at least one advocate in your favour; and jurymen are very like sheep—they follow their leader."

Hawkins was a great hand at picking out an individual on the jury, as in the famous case of the Frimley prize fight, when the jury included a Quaker in Quaker garb. Hawkins left the rest of the jury alone and concentrated on the Quaker, the point being whether the man in the dock was the same man who had taken part in the prize fight. Hawkins declared that identification was impossible, and asked the Quaker whether anyone would recognise him were he to strip off his sad garb and present himself in the exquisite clothing of the prize-fighter. And, in spite of the judge, Hawkins won.

According to a French contemporary, the Louvre possesses a spurious Turner, presented by an eccentric collector, Camille Groult, who died about twenty years ago. It seems that Groult had some more or less dubious paintings in his collection as well as many masterpieces whose authenticity could not be questioned. He was a touchy old gentleman, and shortly before his death picked a quarrel with both the Paris Municipal Council and with the authorities of the Louvre. He had previously given the Louvre the doubtful Turner, flanked by two Sir Thomas Lawrence, and these were gratefully accepted and hung, the authorities hoping eventually to inherit the greater part of Groult's collection. In this they were disappointed, as at the time of his death Groult was still at daggers drawn with them. The Turner he gave remains on show in the Louvre, and apparently experts are divided as to whether or not it is genuine. If it is a Turner, it cannot be classed among his best, but if it is not his work it is a very fair imitation of it. At all events it is a picture which has both quality and charm.

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## COOLIE SUES MISTRESS.

## Unsuccessful Claim for Wages.

Mrs. F. Morrison, of 49 Hollywood Road, was sued by Cheong Lam, a house coolie, at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday to recover \$21, said to represent wages due to him for a period of one month and five days.

The plaintiff's case was that his wages were \$18 per month. On June 19 he was given a month's pay, less \$3 and on July 3 defendant dismissed him without notice. Subsequently at the police station Mrs. Morrison offered to pay him half a month's wages but he refused it as it was not enough.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. H. Blake, who appeared for the

defence, the plaintiff said that several times he asked for the \$3 and Mrs. Morrison refused to give it to him. On July 3 when he asked for the \$3 defendant told him to go away and see the police about it. He took that as a dismissal.

Mr. Blake submitted that on July 3 defendant went to see Mrs. Morrison when she was in bed and demanded his wages up to date. Defendant told him to go away and he went straight off to the police station.

His Honour (Mr. Justice Wood) held that the plaintiff had not actually been dismissed and gave judgment for the defendant, an amount of \$3 to be credited to the plaintiff against the costs of the suit.

TUNGSTEN IN KIANGSI.  
The Government has decided to monopolize the tungsten output of Kiangsi.



# CAMERA NEWS



Here are shown Egyptians gathered in front of the home of Premier Adly Pasha during the recent trouble in Cairo.



This is the latest picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. It was taken while she was visiting Livorno.



Babies interest Queen Mary more than anything else in the world. She pays a great deal of attention to hospitals. Here she is at Mothers' Hospital, London, which she officially opened the other day.



The Duke of Marlborough has married Miss Gladys Deacon, of Boston. The Duke was divorced in November last.



Miss Gladys Deacon, the new Duchess of Marlborough.



THE CONGO MEMORIAL.

The beautiful Congo Memorial, which was recently unveiled in Brussels by the King and Queen of Belgium. It took Baron Vincke 10 years to complete it.

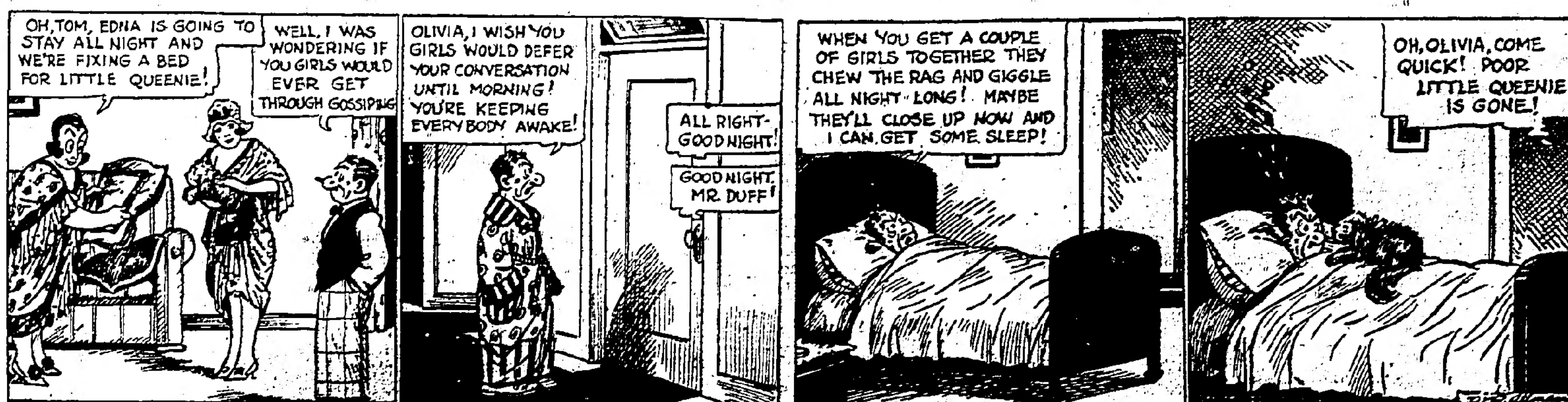


Paul Journee, French heavyweight, landing hard left to Carpentiers' body in training bout.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It Was a Hard Night for Tom—

BY ALLMAN

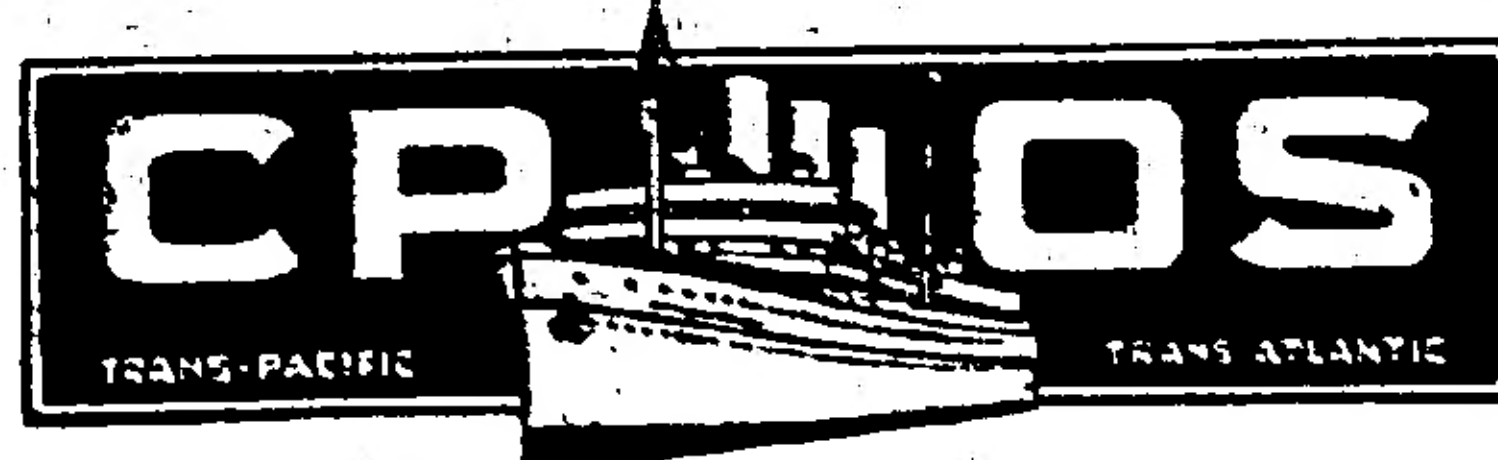








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E. Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 12	E. Britain	Sept. 13	Sept. 19
Monteagle	Aug. 25	Sept. 12	Meina	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 2	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 7	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 31	Victoria	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 20	Nov. 6	E. Britain	Nov. 21	Dec. 4

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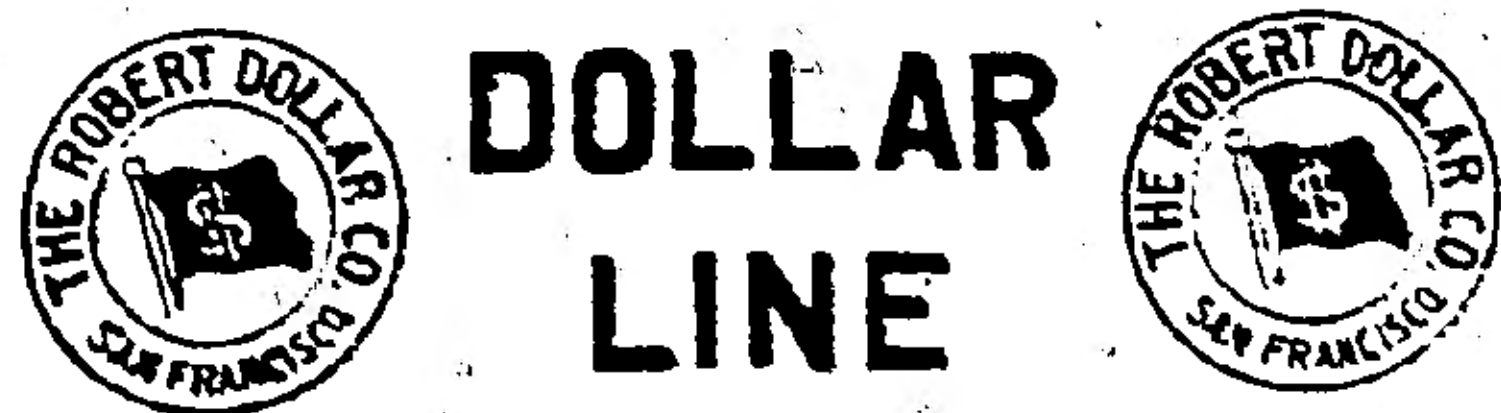
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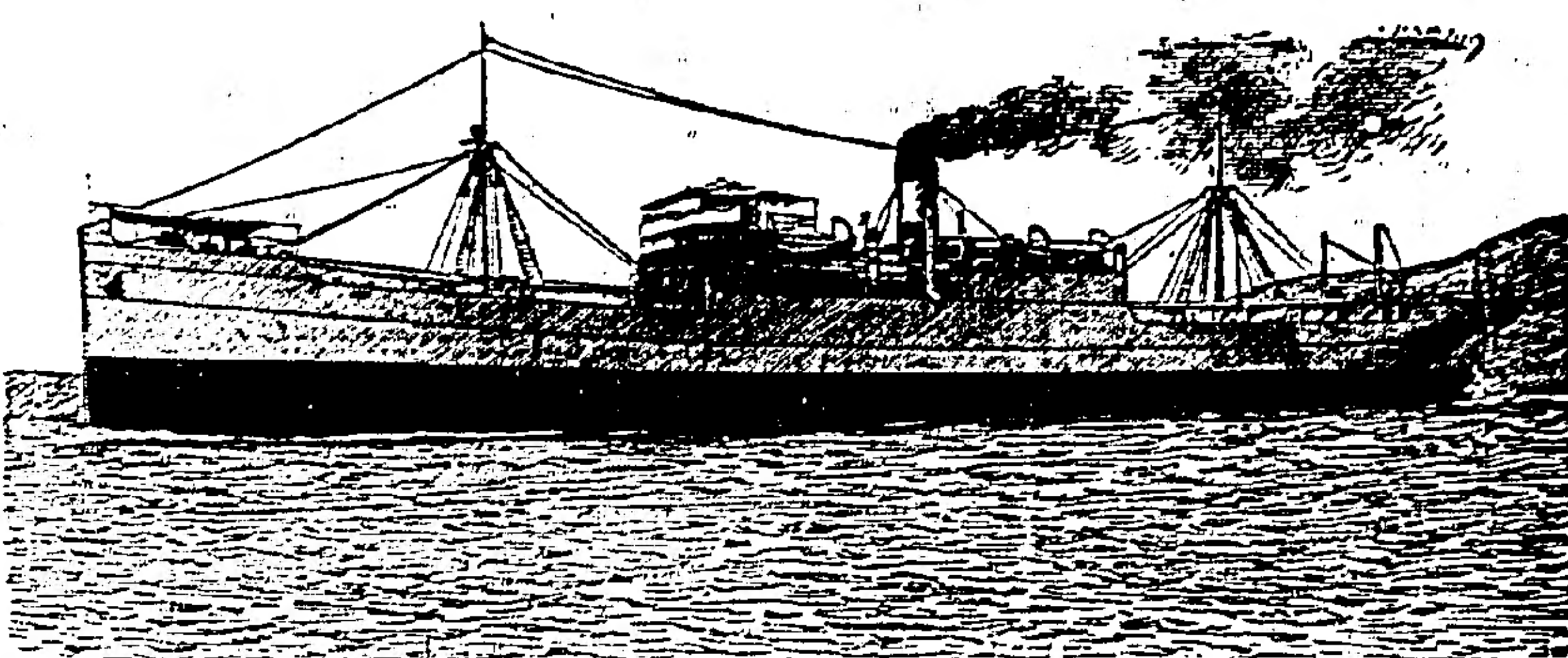
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)  
TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,200	25th Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	19th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
RYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY APCAR | 4,700 | 2nd Aug. | Calcutta via Straits.

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thurel-
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KASHMIR	9,000	1 Aug. 9 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
DUNERA	5,400	7th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passenger Steaming Tickets for new routes, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, will be received at the Company's Office, 22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to  
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22, Des Voeux Road Central, Agents.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Koolun, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU ... Later half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th August.

YAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 14th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 6th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGASAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd August.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. E. KAMEI, Manager.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular fortnightly service between

**JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	Java	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Aug.	10th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjiluwong	Hongkong	loading	11th Aug.	Belawan
Tjilhoet	Japan	8th Aug.	17th Aug.	Deli/Java
		17th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**  
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	23rd July	6th Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

**Java-China-Japan Lijn.**

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

# DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

## S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE"

End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE"

Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to  
From Colombo for South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

# AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	In Hongkong

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

**Butterfield & Swire.**

Telephone No. 38.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
"KASAMA"	12th August.
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**

or to REISS & Co., Canton

General Agents.

# GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENADE"	31st July.
"GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	1st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.**

Agents

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

# INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Tatsane	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooshing	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
ROBE via Shai & Moji	Yatsine	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHAI & Tian via S'ow	Choyang	Wed. 3rd Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Wed. 3rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Walshine	Fri. 5th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 9th Aug. at noon.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. **SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE.**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers "HINSANG" & "YANIS". Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

**TIENSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chelon.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 5th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

# C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Shenglu	2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shenglu	2nd Aug. at noon.
WWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO	Kueichow	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	4th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	4th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suyang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHAI & NEWCHWANG	Ichang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	9th Aug. at noon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.** Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'ow. For Freight or Passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

Hongkong Aug. 1, 1921.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**Douglas Lapraik & Co.,**

General Managers.

# NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co. (Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

**JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.**

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on or about 9th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars please apply to—

**K. SUZUKI,**

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

## JAPAN'S IMPORTS.

The British Empire and the United States divide between them almost equally the task of satisfying more than two-thirds of Japan's commercial requirements, while the whole of the continent of

## PANAMA CANAL.

An alien entering the Panama Canal Zone need not now present a passport vided by an American Consul; nor need the master of a vessel passing through the Panama Canal present the crew list also vided by an American Consul.

## DONATION OF £1,000.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., the company maintained its reputation as a generous subscriber to deserving charities by allotting the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet was making preparations for the resumption of the Tsuruga-Vladivostok combine by placing on it the passenger and cargo ship Kishineff, of 2,000 tons. It is reported by the Japanese Press, however, that it has given up that project for the present. The recent political changes in Siberia and the lowering by the South Manchuria Railway Company of its freight rates have caused Manchuria soy beans and bean cake to go to Dairen, while owing to the past in the Vladivostok district not very many passengers can be obtained.

## RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

The method adopted by the Neale Ship-raising Association, Ltd., of raising sunken vessels was demonstrated in Newcastle recently, in the presence of a company of shipowners and others interested in shipping. The principle of the invention consists in sending down to a wreck a couple of pontoons on which there is a conning tower containing four men. The pontoons are fitted with powerful lights to locate the wreck and to help to manoeuvre the pontoons on each side of the wreck. Once this has been done the lights are switched off and the whole power diverted to a number of electromagnets placed alongside each pontoon. A single magnet has a lifting power of 35 tons, and there are 200 magnets on a full-sized pontoon. When the pontoons are made buoyant they rise slowly to the surface, raising between them the wrecked vessel. By means of this invention vessels can be located and raised from a depth of 600 ft., and one of the advantages claimed for it is that it goes below divers' depths.

## HARBOUR POLLUTION BY OIL.

There has been a further development in the United Kingdom in the situation as between shipowners and the important harbour authorities on the question of the pollution of harbours by oily water. It will be recalled that the matter was referred by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee to a Sub-Committee in order that they might confer with representatives of the port and harbour authorities on the subject. A fully representative meeting took place on May 27 at the House of Commons, when it was arranged that the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association should consult with the principal port authorities, and ascertain whether they would be willing to provide, either themselves or by contract, receptacles in harbours for receiving oily water. We learn that the shipowners, after a full discussion, were confirmed in the opinion that the attitude taken up by themselves through the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association



## K. C. C. CONCERT.

## A Successful Evening.

The open-air concert held in the Kowloon Cricket Club grounds on Saturday evening was a great success, something like a thousand persons being present. All the arrangements were admirably carried out and the decorative scheme of red and green fairy lamps was most effective. Credit is due to those in charge of the refreshment stalls. Business was brisk, but the wants of all customers were efficiently and quickly attended to and the takings amounted to quite a useful sum.

The programme was an excellent one, the varied nature of the items being calculated to appeal to everyone present. All the numbers were well-rendered and the appreciative audience called upon many of the artists and artists for encores. Mrs. H.A. Jones rendered the "Waltz Song" in a most pleasing manner, her beautiful soprano voice making a great appeal to her listeners. She later furnished a number of songs at the piano and these too received enthusiastic applause. The old favourite "Coming Thro' the Rye" was rendered by Miss D. Frickett and the Misses V. R. and P. Young were encored in a musical number "Romance Sans Paroles" (Daniel van Gennep) which they furnished with great ability. Mr. Clifford Edgcombe successfully rendered another old favourite, "Thora," and gave as an encore "Long Live the King." A couple of good songs were furnished by Mr. E. T. Crocker. Humour was provided by The Repertory, who were responsible for some amusing patter and some good comic songs, including a Hebrew comedy, "Abraham and Isaac." Much laughter was caused by "Miss Robert Burnett" in her amusing song "The Tipsey Warned Me." Another item which was much appreciated was a cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," by Lance-Cpl. F. Bull. The duties of accompanists were ably discharged by Miss W. Robinson, Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. S. E. Edwards. Several fine selections were furnished by the Wilts. Band, who contributed in no small part towards the success of the evening.

## TSINGTAO WHARVES.

The Japanese Government has authorised the expenditure of Yen 1,000,000 towards the improvement of the Tsingtao wharves.

## DOCKYARD WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Representatives of the workmen of the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Kobe, had an interview with the Directors of the Company, when the former submitted five proposals, namely, the commission system in factories, free entry into labour unions, an eight-hour day, increase in wages, and retiring pension as well as dismissal allowances. In reply, Mr. Takeda, one of the Directors, is quoted as stating that as the commission system has been under investigation for the last two years, the workmen may depend upon the decision of the Directors although the time for its enforcement is not yet fixed. Labour unions are not to be recognized, but entry of the workmen into them is free. With regard to an eight-hour day, Mr. Takeda said that the Mitsubishi Dockyard was now collecting the views of other factories and was of the opinion that it should first adopt a nine-hour system and then the eight-hour.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. HAICHING:—Miss P. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Falconer, Capt. de Lusignan, Mr. C. T. James, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Brannell.

Per s.s. SILVER STATE:—Miss J. Florence, Mr. J. Sippner, Mr. C. M. Castro, Miss C. Castro, Mrs. C. Otorio, Mr. C. Hammond, Mr. R. A. Gowen, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Rodrigue, Mr. P. Mackay, Mrs. M. B. Smith, Mrs. E. M. G. Berners, Miss R. M. Xavier, Mrs. C. Quinn, Miss F. Souza, Col. M. Greer, Mr. & Mrs. B. Ollerton.

Per s.s. KASHMIR:—From London, Lieut. T. R. Boaty, Chf. Strk. Howland, C. P. O. Gillard, E. R. A. Scott, Mrs. Lewis, Tel. Barrett, Stoker Moore, Stoker Foster, Mr. R. B. Cohen, Capt. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. H. Johnstone, Mr. G. W. Harnes, Chf. W. Slimm, Mr. & Mrs. Butler, E. R. A. Bruce, Mr. L. Kornitzer, Mr. J. Noone, Capt. H. E. Catley, Eng. Capt. Garwood, from Singapore, Mr. W. H. Catfield, Mr. & Mrs. Buckland, Capt. C. H. Bakers, Dr. E. J. Burrows, Mr. S. T. David, Mr. A. A. L. Bonnis, Mr. G. A. Mahani, Mr. G. V. Hathirani, Mr. N. J. Orstein.

## PEKING PLEADING FOR PENCE.

## Revenue Stamps as the Latest Security Offered.

The devices resorted to by a Chinese Government in financial distress are sometimes even more ludicrous than iniquitous. As we all know, Peking passes through periods of stress and strain by negotiating short term loans from both native and foreign bankers. The foreign banks are free to finance Peking from month to month because their loans are made locally and do not involve foreign bond issues and are therefore outside the scope of the Consortium. It is the security which Peking offers for such loans which sometimes affords amusement. Now that the Government is down to pawning the last shreds and tatters of its heritage the agents of the Ministries come to the foreign banks and offer them such security as revenue stamps, writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the N. C. D. N.

Revenue stamps are good security they argue. You accept them at a considerable discount; then, if we fail to pay you, you peddle them anywhere you like in China at a lesser discount, the difference giving you your interest. The merchants will be glad to buy big stocks because ordinarily they have to pay face value for the stamps.

In listening to such an appeal the bankers immediately conclude that if the Government is so miserably poor that it is willing to make the foreign banks its agents in the peddling of tax stamps, the time is coming when it will not be above selling fresh issues of stamps to the merchants direct at a discount, underselling the banks and leaving them with the depreciated papers on their hands. So the usual reply is: "We are neither stamp collectors nor is this a post office. Stamps are no security to us."

## A USELESS CREW.

The present cabinet was shipped by the Tichons to borrow money. Its members were picked for their weakness or complacency. It was assumed that if an opportunity presented itself for selling national assets or rights in exchange for a substantial foreign loan no member of the present Government would hesitate to endorse such a deal in the interests of the Tichons.

As a borrowing medium Peking has been almost useless, however. In the first place the character of the new Cabinet was so accurately reflected in the Chinese press as soon as it was formed that the new Ministers did not dare to ratify such bargains with the Japanese as were already virtually concluded. Since then there have been many signs that Chang Tso-lin's power in breakdown and that Wu Pei-fu's power is growing. The elders in Peking—on what ground we do not know—are firmly convinced that Wu and Chang are coming into conflict this autumn and they believe that Chang will lose. They do not want to follow the Antoinette into limbo, so they have lost their enthusiasm for Japanese loans.

## AND THIS IS A GOVERNMENT.

The situation was better when Chow Tze-chi was in office. It would appear that old Mr. Chow enjoyed more foreign confidence and had more influence among the native bankers than the present regime. Suspecting that this is the case, the agents of the Government have been going about among the bankers, stamps in hand, and when the stamps are scorned they try to sense the foreign financial pulse by hinting that Chow Tze-chi might be persuaded to take office again. They say that they cannot invite him to come back and take charge of an empty exchequer, but that if their foreign friends would help them to get together three or four million dollars, which they could show Mr. Chow, they might coax him back.

## CHINA SELECTS MINISTER TO BERLIN.

A Peking report says: It has been decided by the Government that Mr. Nei Sun-chi, at present Chinese Minister to Belgium, will be appointed Minister to Germany, and Mr. Wang Chin-chi, at present Councillor in the Foreign Office, will be appointed to the Belgian post. Mr. Wei is a native of Hupeh, who went to France to study. He was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first year of the Republic of China, and later served as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet in Peking. He was appointed to his present post two years ago.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## K.C.C. V. P.R.C.

A League match was played on Saturday between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Police Recreation Club, which resulted in a win for the former. Appended are the scores:

K.C.C.	P.R.C.
P.W. Ramsay	McLennan
H.E. Nicholls	S. Reid
J. Gibson	Mace
J.M. Jack (s) 16	A. Clark (s) 21
H. C. Hunter	Henderson
F. Herdridge	McWaters
J. P. Robinson	Davitt
A. G. Pile (s) 23	W. Gerrard (s) 16
H. E. Stora	Kelly
J. Hyde	Nicoll
J. Stalker	Knight
J. McMurtrie (s) 27	J. Clark (s) 8

Total.....46 Total.....45

In a League fixture on Saturday Kowloon (at home) were beaten by Taikoo. The scores are not to hand.

## Craigengower v. Civil Service.

The Craigengower Cricket Club met the Civil Service Cricket Club last Saturday in a game of Bowls and after a very exciting finish the former won by a narrow margin of 2. This was Craigengower's first win and with exception of one or two players, all others are novices. They should be proud of themselves and with more practice games, they should be able to give a good account of themselves in next year's League.

Nos. 2 and 3 rinks finished their games before No. 1 rink reached the 20th head. At this head although the C.C.C. made 1. Tom Pitt's team was down by 8 and Lammett by 1, this gave a total of 9. But as Thompson was up by 9, the last head of No. 1 rink was to decide and thanks to the fine bowling of Messrs. Forbes and Baza, each putting a shot, the C.C.C. won by 2.

The following cards were returned:

C.C.C.	C.S.C.C.
No. 1 rink.	F. Bacon
A. Forbes	C. Sara
W. E. Rose	G. Duncan
R. Baza	H. Stanley
W. Pitt	(Skip) 16 (Skip) 22
No. 2 rink.	B. Bradbury
B. Bradbury	W. Allan
R. Lee	R. Flance
J. Oxberry	Secombe
F. Thompson	J. Blake
(Skip) 20 (Skip) 11	
No. 3 rink.	C. M. Alves
P. Lample	Laing
L. Rose	C. Tacehi
L. E. Lammett	W. Finches
(Skip) 15 (Skip) 16	
51	49

## EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.	BUYING.
5/11	4 m/s. L/C 2/10 5/10 5/11
2/9 1/2	4 m/s. D/P 2/11 4/11
30 d/s 2/9 1/2	6 m/s. D/P 2/11 4/11
4 m/s 2/9 1/2	0 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 3/1-3/2
1/11 Shanghai 119 1/2	10 d/s. San Francisco 5/3 3/4
1/11 Japan 119 1/2	co & New York 5/3 3/4
1/11 India 214	4 m/s. Marks 7/00
1/11 San Francisco 49	4 m/s. France 7/00
1/11 Java 158	6 m/s. France 7/20
1/11 Manila 640	Demand, Germany 49 1/2
1/11 Hongkong 640	Demand, New York 49 1/2
Demand, Paris 107	1/11 Bombay 214
4 m/s. L/C 2/10 5/10 5/11	1/11 Calcutta 214
4 m/s. D/P 2/11 4/11	Demand, Calcutta 214
6 m/s. D/P 2/11 4/11	0 d/s. Yokohama 101 1/2
0 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 3/1-3/2	Demand, Manila 107
10 d/s. San Francisco 5/3 3/4	Demand, Singapore 119
co & New York 5/3 3/4	Demand, Batavia 158
4 m/s. Marks 7/00	On Haiphong 158
4 m/s. France 7/00	On Saigon 76 1/4
6 m/s. France 7/20	On Bangkok 76 1/4
Demand, Germany 49 1/2	Gold rate per Tael 50
Demand, New York 49 1/2	Bar Silver, ready 38 1/2
1/11 Bombay 214	forward 38
1/11 Calcutta 214	Bank of England rates 3 1/2 %
Demand, Calcutta 214	New York/London 3 1/2 %
0 d/s. Yokohama 101 1/2	
Demand, Manila 107	
Demand, Singapore 119	
Demand, Batavia 158	
On Haiphong 158	
On Saigon 76 1/4	
On Bangkok 76 1/4	
Gold rate per Tael 50	
Bar Silver, ready 38 1/2	
forward 38	
Bank of England rates 3 1/2 %	
New York/London 3 1/2 %	

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par.
10	1 1/2 % pm.
5	2 1/2 % pm.
Canton sub. coins	15 1/2 % dis.
Hongkong July 30, 1921.	

## HOTELS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL (Hongkong)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

## PROPRIETORS:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

## KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON.

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents.

Are resident Managers.

## RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. July 30	W. L. July 31
Wuchow, West River	-79.50	-2.42	25.70	—
Kongmoon, "	-14.70	-0.80	5.00	5.40
Linkoohow, North "	-57.00	0	3.30	—
Samsui, "	-27.25	-5.00	4.80	6.40
Shanghai, East "	-15.15	-0.93	1.60	1.21

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

Time	From	To
7.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
7.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
8.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
8.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
9.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
9.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
10.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
10.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
11.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
11.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
12.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
12.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
1.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
1.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
2.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
2.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
3.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
3.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
4.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
4.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
5.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay

## NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR 12.00 midday.

## SUNDAYS.

Time	From	To
7.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
7.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
8.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
8.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
9.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
9.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
10.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
10.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
11.00 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
11.30 a.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
12.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
12.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
1.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
1.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
2.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
2.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
3.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
3.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
4.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
4.30 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay
5.00 p.m.	Peak	Wong's Bay

## NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

## SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

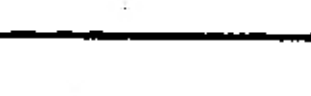
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 107 YONGE ROAD.

## TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th Aug., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 1	6.34	7.0	Mon. 7	11.46	12.13
Tues. 2	6.54	7.1	Tues. 8	11.54	12.21
Wed. 3	7.14	7.2	Wed. 9	12.02	12.29
Thur. 4	7.34	7.3	Thur. 10	12.10	12.37
Fri. 5	7.54	7.4	Fri. 11	12.18	12.45
Sat. 6	8.14	7.5	Sat. 12	12.26	12.53

## NOTICE.



## (MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.)

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF

YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MUTABE, KIMURA,

YOSHINO, KAWADA, KAWAMURA, SAKO,

SHIRAKI, KAWADA, KAWAMURA, SAKO,

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## ENTERTAINMENT.

DURING THE TIME THAT THE CORONET IS CLOSED FOR REPAIRS PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO VISIT

## THE EMPIRE

LATE WOPING